

GERMANY IS SPLIT AS PEACE PARLEY BECOMES SERIOUS

Even Ludendorff Threatens To Resign, Blaming Von Kuhlmann

SOCIALISTS MEET

Most Important Berlin Gathering Since August, 1914, Says Vorwaerts

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 7.—The split between the Pan-German annexationists and the more moderate elements in Germany over the Brest-Litovsk negotiations is made evident by a violent attack in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung on Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whose conduct of the negotiations it attributes General von Ludendorff's reported intention to resign.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung doubts whether the Army Command can longer co-operate with Baron von Kuhlmann. It declares that renunciation in the East is von Kuhlmann's watch-word and renunciation in the West will follow. The Germans must now choose between von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff or von Kuhlmann and Count Hertling.

General von Ludendorff's resignation had not been heard of in London until Berlin announced that the report was not in accordance with facts.

German Socialist Demand

Amsterdam, January 7.—The Social Democrats of the Reichstag met in Berlin today and discussed the difficulties connected with the peace negotiations. It is expected that the Conference will urgently request the German Government to notify the Russian Government that the German Government returns to the original peace proposals of no annexations and no indemnities as nobody in Russia will accept the present terms.

The Vorwaerts says that today's meeting is the most important since August, 1914.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, Krupp's organ, hears from Berlin that the peace negotiations may be renewed at a neutral capital, Copenhagen, Christiania and the Hague are mentioned. This indicates a considerable modification of the attitude of the German Government.

Amsterdam, January 7.—The heads of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Delegations have wired to the President of the Russian Delegation at the Brest-Litovsk Conference pointing out that the period of ten days allowed to the other belligerents to decide whether they shall participate in the peace negotiations expired on the 4th and that no declaration regarding participation has been received up to the present from any other belligerent.

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—The Maximilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trotsky, has sent a Note to Persia offering to negotiate the removal of the Russian troops from Persia if Turkey agrees to do the same. It is proposed that Persia should communicate with Turkey on the subject.

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Lord Reading Given Highest British Office To The United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 7.—It is understood that Lord Reading has been appointed British High Commissioner to the United States, where he will also take charge of the British War Mission at New York and Washington, while Lord Northcliffe remains the head of the British Mission to the United States in London.

Later.—The appointments of Lord Reading and Lord Northcliffe are officially confirmed.

It is officially announced that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, is departing from Washington on leave.

Lord Reading's appointment as High Commissioner will have the character of an ambassador on a special mission with full authority over all the British Missions in the United States.

Rickenbacker Quits As Pershing's Driver To Fly



LIEUT. RICKENBACKER. Lieutenant Edward V. Rickenbacker, the world famous racing driver, until recently chauffeur for General Pershing, who is now in the aviation service, having won his officer's commission.

When Rickenbacker joined, after the declaration of war, he was made top sergeant and soon assigned to drive the commander's car.

Before enlisting he tried to organize a corps of racing drivers and mechanics so called the Aviation Corps. The venture didn't pan out, so he himself took the oath and joined the army.

The photograph, recently arrived, shows him in his aviation costume. He is now at one of the flying stations at the front.

French And Italian Figures Show U-Boat Is Being Conquered

Destruction of Enemy Submarines Steadily Increasing Owing To New Measures

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 7.—The Ministry of Marine publishes diagrams showing that the losses of Allied merchantmen owing to submarine have steadily decreased since June. The measures taken after the serious crisis which culminated in April, 1917, have so reduced the losses that the situation in December, 1917, is better than in December, 1916. The losses of supply-ships have decreased to 1.4 per cent, especially owing to convoying them.

The results of the destruction of enemy submarines are also encouraging. The losses based on certainities have steadily increased since the end of September, 1916, and were in the last quarter of 1917 nine times greater than the corresponding period in 1916.

The decrease in the losses by submarine are due not to the reduction of floating tonnage but to the new measures taken.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies it has been declared that the number of enemy submarines sunk during the first six months of 1917 was double that of the number sunk in the year 1916 and that the number sunk during the last three months of 1917 was equal to the number sunk during the whole of 1916.

ROCKEFELLER'S HUGE GIFT

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, January 8.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given a donation of \$35,500,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation to meet the increasing expenditure on war work. Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the Foundation now total \$130,000,000.

TUCHUN OF KIANGSU TURNS; PARLIAMENT TO MEET AT NANKING

Li Shun May Be Named By South As Its Provisional President

ICHANG TAKEN BY SOUTH Northern Tuchuns In Session At Tientsin Working With Feng Kuo-chang

The fall of Ichang, Szechuen, into the hands of General Li Tien-chai, the rebellious Hupeh division commander, is reported in an official telegram from Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh to Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu.

In defiance of the Northern Tuchuns, Tuchun Li Shun, of Kiangsu, according to the Chinese press, has sanctioned an extraordinary session of the old Parliament in Nanking. The old literary examination halls will be used to quarter the meetings. In addition, Tuchuns Li Shun, Chen Kwang-yuan and Wang Chuan-yuan have jointly submitted a request to dissolve the National Council. According to a Peking report late last night, the old Parliament will name Li Shun as Provisional President. Decides to Resort to Arms

Dissatisfied with the proposals of the South-west and the attitude of the Tuchun of Kiangsu, General Li Shun, President Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed to the conference of Northern Tuchuns now in session at Tientsin his decision to resort to arms, according to reliable reports. It is expected that an important Mandate will be issued to deal with the South as soon as the reply from Tientsin reaches the Chief Executive. Meanwhile attempts will be made to win back the support of General Li Shun. Chen Kwang-yuan and Wang Chuan-yuan who have declared for the South.

President Feng has decided to ignore the further protest of General Tan Hao-ming, commander of the southern expeditionary forces in Hunan, against the appointment of General Yuan Chi-jui as the Director of the War Participation Bureau.

Independent In Honan, Too

More than three thousand troops at Yuchow, Honan, have declared independence from Tuchun Chao Tio and are under the leadership of General Wang Tien-chung. Yuan Yin, a nephew of the late Yuan Shih-kai, is among Wang's most active disciples.

President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to have told his friends that unless the South-west shows good faith in the negotiations for peace, he will comply with the request of the Northern Tuchuns, and legalize the existence of the National Council as the permanent legislature through the action of the present Cabinet. Former Premier Hsu Shih-chang was summoned by the President to present his views on the situation. Mr. Hsu, who cherishes little hope for peace, advised preparedness for armed conflict.

The Ministry of War has ordered the Shanghai Kiangnan Arsenal to rush 300,000 rounds of ammunition to General Lung Chi-kwang.

BRITISH PATROLS FORCE PIAYE AT SOME POINTS

Italy Calls Out 600,000 More Men Previously Exempted; War Spirit In Rome

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, January 7.—An official communiqué reports: The British and French batteries repeatedly shelled the enemy positions and back-areas between Vidor, Pontedella and Grigola, with excellent results. British patrols forced the Piave at some points.

Italy Calls Out 600,000 Men

Peking, January 5.—The following telegram from Rome, dated January 4, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Italian Legation:—

The country is making a new effort to meet the requirements of the situation. On the 15th instant 600,000 new recruits will join the colors, being those of the years 1877 to 1899 (date of birth) who were previously exempted because they were not up to the normal standard of physique.

In order to provide the necessary augmentation of rations for the troops at the front, the quantities of grain, sugar and meat allowed to the civil population will again be reduced.

Renewed Austro-German activity on the Italian front appears to be imminent.

Demonstrations in Rome have given fresh proof of solidarity with the Allies. Enthusiastic crowds gathered before the French and British Embassies. The Ambassadors and the Syndic of Rome delivered speeches in reply to the acclamations.

FRANCE RE-ASSURED

General King Yin-pang was delegated Monday to go to the French Legation in Peking and assure the Charge D'Affaires that China is doing all she can to send a large number of troops to the French front.

Canada Grateful For Hongkong Halifax Gift

London, January 4.—The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies the contribution of £10,000 from Hongkong to the Halifax Relief Fund. The High Commissioner, on behalf of the Government of Canada, expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he has notified Sir Robert Borden by cable.

SEVERE LOSS FOR TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 7.—The War Office announces that a report from Aden states that a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Hatum and Jabir resulted in the destruction of the enemy's defences at Hatum. Severe losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Girl Munition Workers Appear In Lord Mayor's Show



A group of girl shell workers cheering the Lord Mayor of London as he passed by them in the great pageant known in England as the "Lord Mayor's Show," and for which practically everyone in the city turns out. The girls in turn were cheered during their appearance in the pageant, which was almost exclusively of a military nature.

Girl Finds Parents And Wins Husband Thru Door of Hope

Reunion Caps Romance For Stolen Child Sold Here 10 Years Ago

China Press Correspondence

Wush, Jan. 7.—There is at least one family in Wush that has learned within the past week something new regarding foreigners, their religion, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in Avenue Road, and particularly the Door of Hope.

Some ten years ago a young girl ten years of age was stolen from her home here in Wush and taken to Shanghai, where she was sold to a Cantonese family. Very shortly she became quite ill, and seemed likely to die. She was then taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital where she received such treatment as brought her back to life and also gave her health, and where she remained for eight months. Then she was taken to the Door of Hope, by a hospital nurse who had herself formerly been there, and remained there until she was married. She was educated, married to a young Methodist who is a school teacher, and the two of them together now, in addition to some little property owned by the husband, have earning capacity as teachers, and really are quite nicely situated.

A few days ago, the Rev. Yang Tuh-pau, of the American Church Mission in Wush, was at the Door of Hope arranging a marriage between one of the local Christians and a girl there. The young woman above referred to was introduced to him, and said she would like to come to Wush and find her family. So Mr. Yang brought her to his mother here and the next afternoon they went out in search of the family. The young woman was not very clear as to where she had lived, but thought it was outside the West Gate and that it was reached by a ferry. This is not true of the West Gate of Wush, but is true of the West Water Gate. So they went across on the ferry.

But all was strange to the woman—here is where a large cotton mill was built less than ten years ago, and the entire neighborhood has changed. So they went over the Concrete Bridge—only to return. Then they found another remembered landmark—a small ferry with rope attached to each end so that it may be hauled to either bank by intending passengers and need not be run by a ferryman. Over this they went and then things began to look more natural; a little fruitless wandering, and few inquiries—and the father was found, sitting before his house, was recognised by his daughter, and in turn recognised her.

Then began a great sensation—such as had never been heard before in the village. All the neighbors came to see and hear; many wept tears of joy. And all had much to say of the Door of Hope that had picked up and educated the lost child and then sent her back home wiser, more independent, and better off than her own family.

It is not often that one has opportunity of seeing such happy results as the outcome of unhappy years of separation. And it is not wonderful, at all that these people are ready to hear more of the God who has sent people to Shanghai to do such work as this.

SIR ARTHUR LEE HEADS KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS

Queen Alexandra Is First Dame Grand Cross, Order Of British Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 7.—A gazette issued today with 46 pages contains the names of the recipients of the various grades of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War. The list is headed with the name of Queen Alexandra, the first Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, conferred upon Queen Alexandra.

The seven Knights Grand Cross include Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production; Sir William Piender, formerly President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and General Sir Reginald Wingate, High Commissioner of Egypt. The Five Dames Grand Cross include Viscountess Northcliffe.

The sixty-eight Knights Commander include Mr. W. A. M. Goode, author and journalist and Hon. Secretary and Organiser of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium; Alexander Graef, M. V. O., Managing Director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company; Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting; Mr. James McKelvie, Managing Director of Vickers, Ltd.; Mr. Roderick Jones, Managing Director of Reuter's Ltd.; Mr. C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee; Major-General Lee Stack, acting Sirdar.

The fourteen Dames Commander include Lady Lugard, the Founder of the War Refugees Committee.

The 272 Commanders include Miss Stevenson, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George.

There is a long roll of officers and members of the Order.

In order to meet the convenience of the Dominions and Colonies and in view of the present slowness of communications, it has been arranged to defer until a later date, probably the 1st March, the issuance of the lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and Colonies.

KING THANKS QUEBEC

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 7.—The King has replied to the message from the people of Quebec, which was cabled on the 2nd, expressing his cordial thanks. His Majesty does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of the people of Quebec in the War and fervently joins in their prayer that our righteous cause will be crowned at an early date by a victorious and abiding peace.

The Weather

Fine, dry and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 37.4 and the minimum 15.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 26.1 and 12.4.

ALLIED PREMIERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN PARIS SHORTLY

Berlin Regards The Lloyd George Speech As First Tangible Offer BUT INACCEPTABLE

France And America Greet It As Decisively Clarifying Position

REASONS FOR WAR

German Professor Ridicules Kaiser's Claims As To U.S. And Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 7.—L'Echo de Paris states that the Allied Premiers will shortly confer at Paris.

Amsterdam, January 7.—The Vossische Zeitung describes Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the first tangible British peace offer, but a peace at the expense of Germany's Allies. The return of the German colonies in exchange for strengthening the British position in Asia is unacceptable.

The Koelnische Zeitung remarks that Mr. Lloyd George's tone has changed but the old Imperialistic aims are wholly maintained.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the old desire to smash Germany forever is still apparent. The answer will be given by the submarines and the German troops on the West front.

Speech Impresses France

Paris, January 7.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech has profoundly impressed all circles in France, especially Labor. The French press unanimously hail it as the most important speech made by the head of any Government during the war.

France's full approval of Mr. Lloyd George's momentous war-aims speech in London on Saturday is expressed by M. Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier and Minister of War, in the following telegram sent yesterday to the British Premier:—

"With my own most cordial congratulations, I hasten to send you those of all Frenchmen at the front and rear on the admirable speech in which you so ably summarised the actual facts, which we must never tire of opposing to Germany's lies."

Commenting on the British Premier's speech, Le Temps says: "Mr. Lloyd George gave the German nation a warning, reminding it that the prolongation of the War is rapidly reducing the world's war material. If Germany remains as she now appears to the world, she will be as isolated after the War as she is now. May the Germans meditate on such a prospect."

British Labor Leaders Approve

London, January 7.—The newspapers warmly receive the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George as a welcome, clear and final announcement of Great Britain's irreducible minimum, while Labor leaders like Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Philip Snowden, in addition to Mr. Arthur Henderson, are unanimous in their expressions of approval, saying that it has brought peace wonderfully nearer by clearing up misunderstandings. They believe that there are hardly any points which cannot be settled by a conference.

A Challenge and an Invitation

The Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Lloyd George's speech is at once a challenge and an invitation which must be answered or the nations will draw the irresistible conclusion that Count von Hertling and Count Czernin do not speak out because they dare not disclose their real intentions. No passage will excite a greater answer from Germany than that self-determination is applicable to her lost colonies for few tribal assemblies, whether in Africa or Australasia, betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German task-master.

The Morning Post comments: "We shall not achieve peace

through weakness but only through strength. Until Germany abandons her spoils, and makes reparation to France and Belgium there can be no thoughts of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and distrust of the British Empire until she is defeated."

"Can Offer No Better Terms"

The Daily Mail remarks, "We can never offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd George's allusions to Germany's need of war materials after the war is a reminder that while we command the sea it is possible to harden our price."

The Daily News says, "The nation can go forward with a clear conscience and firm purpose. We have laid down the lines of a clean peace."

The Daily Express comments, "Germany finds herself taken seriously. It is a supreme test of her sincerity."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Glasgow yesterday, remarked that the Premier's speech was the expression of the mind of a man who saw all the problems which have to be settled when the clouds are lifted.

The Daily Chronicle says, "The vital goal, the prevention of future war and the establishment, with that object, of an effective League of Nations, and the terse triple formula with which the Premier's speech concludes may go out to the world as the Empire's message, endorsed by the sister-nations of our great Commonwealth."

The Times remarks, "Mr. Lloyd George's speech is the most important State document issued since the declaration of war. To attain the League of Nations we are ready to fight to the death and to employ that control of raw materials which is among the most potent of the weapons of the Allied democracies."

U. S. Officials Endorse Speech
Washington, January 6.—Official circles generally approve Mr. Lloyd George's speech, its moderation and clearness. One official said that the Prime Minister of Great Britain had taken the statements of political leaders in Great Britain, France and Italy, and even President Wilson's and developed them more sharply than they were formulated originally.

The American press widely comments on the speech as a timely and decisive step clarifying the position of the Entente Powers, which must be met before any peace-gathering is to be thought of.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Lloyd George's statement tells the nations squarely that the peace they desire can be attained with out national destruction or intolerable humiliation.

The New York Times says that it is impossible to exaggerate the pledge to stand by the French democracy till death. "We can imagine no more appalling blunder than failure to support the French demand that Alsace-Lorraine must be restored."

Amsterdam, January 6.—Professor Forster, writing in the Berlin Post, ridicules the German idea that Great Britain went to war to get rid of Germany's commercial competition and America to secure her foreign investments. "Great Britain and America are waging war to remove war and the peril of war from the world. Germany's readiness for peace must be manifested more concretely than by ambiguous declarations."

Blizzard Blocks Trains In Japan; Coolies Killed

Prater's Pacific Service to The Chin. Press

Tokio, January 8.—A heavy snowfall and blizzard, such as has not been seen for many years, in north-east Japan, has caused serious interruptions on the railways. Eight trains were blocked last night at Toyama, Naoyetsu and other points. At some places the trains were almost buried by the snow. No injuries to passengers have been reported but some coolies who were engaged in clearing the road near Akita were killed by an avalanche. The Tokaido line was also interrupted this morning near Maibara.

U.S. And Canadian Soldiers Play Ball In France



Sir William Goschen, the late British Ambassador in Berlin, pitched the first ball in the baseball match between America and Canada. Photo shows Sir Thomas Lipton tossing the coin to decide choice of innings.

First Performance Of "Tosca" Fascinates Shanghai Audience

By Domino

In the early part of last year rumors got afloat that the Shanghai playgoer would be treated at the first favorable opportunity to a grand opera season played by amateurs.

Since that time at every tea party, or at every dinner gathering, opinions have been very much divided as to the wisdom of attempting anything so ambitious and many have gone so far as to prophesy failure. Well, Mr. de Luca is right. He conceived the idea, he has worked to carry it out, he has had all sorts of difficulties to contend with, but at last he has succeeded and succeeded grandly.

There were no two opinions in the big audience that witnessed "La Tosca" at the Olympic Theater last night. The playgoer was treated to a grand opera season played by amateurs.

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scene of the play. It was really splendid. Mrs. Isenman—but wait a minute—quite one of the grand successes of the performance was a magnificent character study of "Scarpia" by Mr. V. Meyer. He played the part with a certain sense of character, and as far as his singing went it is sufficient to say that he has never been heard to greater advantage. It will be a very long time before Mr. V. Meyer's "Scarpia" is forgotten by the local playgoers. It was masterly, truthful and full of life.

It is difficult adequately to appreciate Mrs. Isenman in the part of "Tosca." At the end of Act 1 she was called and recalled by a fascinated house. We have spoken of the principal advance of the prima donna. It was intentional. The first shall be last. Mrs. Isenman was the first. Not a player on the stage, not a spectator in the audience, but will cordially agree that the "Tosca" of Mrs. Isenman was something more than good—it was inspired. She evidently threw her whole heart and soul into her part and for some three hours was "Tosca." Apart from some extraordinary acting, her singing was divine. Compare her work with amateur or professional, place it

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The Judge.....Mr. Riggio
Police agents.....Messrs. Aagssen and Caristo
Choir Boys:—Masters Richard, Brodie, Harris, Tiffin.
Master, Hindson, Parkin, MacDonald, Starling.

Chorus:—Messdames Baker, Keegan, Marco, McMeekin, Riggio, Steinberg, du Pac, de Marsonilles and Stracmans. The Misses Block, Borghi, Caristo, Gaillard and Sharp.
Messrs. Aagssen, Bretfeld, Borghi, Caristo, Carpi, Diniz, Ferrari, Hansen, Hughes, James, Jovino, Latour, Papini, De Senna, Mingozzi, Magnani, Steinberg and Zanella.

Orchestra:—Conductor, Maestro Alberti.
First Violin:—Miss Macleod, Miss Janzen, Mr. Pinoccliraes.
Organist:—Prof. Tolentino.
Violon:—Mrs. Hilde, Mr. Raaschou.
Pianist:—Mr. de Senna, And the Town Band.

Stage Managers:—Mme. de Revers, Chev. G. de Rossi, Mr. L. de Luca.
Scenes painted by Mr. E. Papini of the Oriental Press.

Stage Properties:—Mons. de Fourcaud.
Lighting:—Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.

Dresses and hat worn by Mrs. Isenman designed and made by the "Maison Parisienne." The music for "Tosca" has been lent gratuitously by the Editor and Proprietor Comare Tito Ricordi, who in consideration of the object for which it is given, has generously waived all claims of copyright.

DAY OF INTERCESSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—In accordance with the Royal Proclamation, yesterday was observed as a Day of Intercession by the churches of all denominations throughout the land and in hospitals and training-camps. Special forms of prayer and thanksgiving were used and in several instances volunteers attended the churches and military bands assisted the choirs. All public-houses closed voluntarily the whole day long. There were intercession services at some of the cinemas and a message from the Premier was thrown on the screen, with others.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakusai M. Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 15
Per R.V.P. s.s. Pensa.....Jan. 18
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.E.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Jan. 29
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Jan. 9

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Premier Wang Chih-Chen Fears To Offend Germans

Although His Country Is At War With Them, He Is Accused Of Hindering China's Participation, And Incidentally Hurting President's Reputation

From Our Own Correspondent
Peking, January 5.—A few incidents in connection with the organization of the War Participation Bureau and of the Bureau for the Recruiting of Labor for Europe are of interest as indicating the source of the pro-German influence that is alleged to be manifesting itself in the acts of the President.

To take the War Participation Bureau first. The formation of this Bureau was decided upon long ago, whilst Tuan Chi-jui was still Prime Minister in fact, but the actual establishment was not accomplished under Tuan's premiership. It was expected that one of the first acts of the new Prime Minister would be to complete the organization of this Bureau and get it working; but on one excuse or another the matter was delayed. It now appears that General Wang Shih-chen wanted to "go slowly for fear of offending the Germans."

General Wang is a military man simply, and he looks at nothing but military maps when he considers the international relations of the Powers. He could see from the map that the Germans were making a great advance on the Italian front, and he knew from all sources that Russia has ceased to count as a military factor.

That "Separate Peace" Talk

He knew also, as everybody else knew, that there was talk of a separate peace between Germany and Russia, and altogether he came to the conclusion that China was not on the winning side, and, desiring to make friends of the mammoth of unrighteousness in other words to make sure that in his old age his bread would be buttered, he did everything he could to put difficulties in the way of the establishment of the bureau. This accounts for the long delay. To some extent it accounts also for his resignation of the post of Minister of the Army and his somewhat reluctant consent to the appointment of General Tuan Chi-jui as Director of the War Participation Bureau. He was on the horns of a dilemma. He did not want to do anything to offend the Germans, and wanted to rid himself of all responsibility for anything done to assist in any way in the vigorous prosecution of the war, so that when the war is over, the Allies and China of course being beaten, he could turn round to his German friends and say, "Please teacher, I

didn't do it." At the same time he did not want Tuan Chi-jui in too important a Government office, for he was afraid that Tuan might get far too great an influence in the ordering of affairs. He had to choose, however, and he has chosen to accept Tuan's services. This decision may mean a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but at any rate General Wang Shih-chen can plead that he didn't do it. It is not suggested that General Wang is in the pay of the Germans, but simply that he is in dread of them.

The War Labor Bureau

General Wang has shown this also in the way in which he has hindered the work of the War Labor Bureau. Some time ago Mr. Chang Hu was appointed director of this Bureau, and he at once saw the great opportunities that it offers. He would like to see not eighty but eight hundred thousand men working in Europe. He takes the view that these men are not only contributing very materially to the economic progress of China whilst they are in Europe, by reason of the regular payment of a certain proportion of their wages to their families here, but that when they return, with new ideas of workmanship, with new and practically skilled handicrafts at their fingers' ends, they will be the nucleus of a new and better handicraftsmanship, and will be the apostles of a raised standard of living. General Wang "cares for none of these things." He has not only done nothing to assist Mr. Chang Hu in the organization of his Labor Bureau, but he has placed hindrances in the way.

Mr. Chang Hu is the head of a Bureau that cannot conduct its business in the street, so at last, after considerable delay, the Prime Minister consented to renting offices, but though these have been "occupied" for some time the Prime Minister still refuses to sanction the appropriations for furnishing them. Again, he is very reliably reported to have said that "we must not do anything to offend the Germans, if we can help it, and, as the War will soon be over, if we go slowly in this matter we may not need to send labor at all." The President, it is known, does not share General Wang's views, but he probably has to leave many of these details to General Wang for settlement and it is here that so-called German influence, which is nothing more than dread of the Germans, makes itself manifest.

M. CLEMENCEAU AIRS HIS VIEWS ON BOLOISM

New French Premier Surveys Secret Intrigues Of Germany During The War

Paris, France.—M. Clemenceau just before he became Premier, reviewed what Mr. Lloyd George termed "Boloism," the secret intrigues of Germany as they have been made manifest in the allied as well as in neutral countries during the period of war. So far as Bolo himself is concerned, that is so far as the Bolo affair in France is concerned, M. Clemenceau does not attempt to plunge into the depths of the "great German intrigue" organized and carried out in accordance with a common system applicable in all the countries of the Entente. How long, he asks, shall we require to organize our defence against German offensives in the heart of the country offensives just as dangerous as those on the front line? American democracy, formidably attacked in its vital parts by the most widespread system of espionage, that has reduced treason to an art, has put itself in a state of defence, late in the day doubtless, but with a thoroughness which meets the need of the hour.

Under cover of diplomatic immunity, Count Bernstorff was able, with a smiling cynicism, to pursue with impunity the most refined work of criminal disloyalty. Under the vigorous grasp of President Wilson—for America has a government—the nation has risen, and while an army of more than two million men is being organized, ministers, who are not under the obligation of sheltering their forces to bear on the entire line of treasonable ambushes. Even Argentina, who has let Brazil get ahead of her in the war, has had to lay a heavy hand on Luxburg, that forever famous "diplomatist" who, on the condition that no trace shall be left, recommends the unlicensed assassination of neutrals.

Italy, continues M. Clemenceau, who has had to bear the brunt of the attack of the best German battalions, against which we shall soon see her oppose an heroic resistance, finds herself at the same time undermined in the secret springs of her national existence by a troop of irresponsible Socialists who, whether consciously or unconsciously, are playing a little too openly into the hands of the enemy. I am not aware to what extent and in what form Germany is able to give them support; but it may be said without hesitation that if she takes no interest in an anti-patriotic movement from which she reaps such great advantage, it simply means that, while putting forth in every other quarter her supreme capacity for treason, she neglects, without any apparent reason, to use the facilities which the peninsula offers to her assassin policy.

It is necessary to refer to the excellence of the work done by Germany in the promotion of a state of confusion, which, up to the present time, has been the chief result of the Russian revolution. It would be folly to insinuate that the Soviets are wholly in the pay of Germany. It would be still greater folly to question the decisive effects of German action on assemblies which without the support derived from education, without the organisms of elementary direction,

are open to the influences of lavishly scattered German gold and the perfidious suggestions of a scattered idealism which, in order to reach heaven, begins by ignominiously abdicating the defense of the hearth. It is probably no exaggeration to say that hundreds of millions have been invested in an enterprise which might result in leading the Russian people to the verge of a total disintegration of its supreme energies. This is Boloism at its worst, more surely than any guns would end by destroying, at the very root, all the vital forces of the country, leaving nothing but a helpless victim to be torn asunder by rascally wolves.

As for the work of German propaganda in neutral countries we have seen it at fairly close range. The term, significant though it is, did not seem to draw from us anything more than a conviction of the necessity for addresses and conferences. A silent Germany recognised a vast field in convenient chairs, in which to exercise her organizing ingenuity. From the very beginning of the war she had Brandes at Copenhagen, Troelsstra in Holland, high influences at the Swedish court, Bernstorff and Luxburg, as well as Scheidemann and Sudenkum everywhere. In Switzerland she found in her peacetime enterprises good bases of operations, for such episodes as those of the Colonels Wille, Egli, Wattenwyl, and the Grimms, Hoffmann and many others. At the present time we see her stepping resolutely into the arena of internal politics in her opposition to the reelection of M. Ador, the successor of M. Hoffmann.

That the stillborn Stockholm conference was purely due to German inspiration, even our Frenchmen who were caught by it have ceased to deny. The famous program of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has just been published. Who could pretend not to recognize the dominating idea of a German peace? And this program of the Soviets, which Mr. Skobelev was intrusted to present to the Allied Conference, was it not drawn up in Berlin, before seeing the light of day in the Taurida Palace? The Painelevé censorship naturally suppressed it, for the good reason that it was to our interest that it should be widely known, in order to accelerate a movement of protest in every part of the Entente. It was met with a general cry of indignation as soon as it was published, and a telegram from Petrograd states that the Soviet, frightened by the general disgust, is to modify its program. What do we care about a false version of German cupidity? We have no concern at all with the Boloism of the banks of the Neva.

Boloism in Great Britain has manifested itself specially in the landing of arms in Ireland, and this not without funds for an insurrection, at the head of which Sir Roger Casement was about to place himself when he was seized, judged and executed. Mr. Lloyd George has an expeditious way of settling things. I am not aware whether any influences on behalf of the traitor endeavored to make themselves felt in his immediate surroundings. The Pope intervened officially with a letter to the King. No doubt it was hinted that the clergy, who were in open resistance to the interests of the national defense, might be conciliated. The hint was listened to in silence, and justice took her course. We have not had a Sir Roger Casement, in spite of the discovery of some unfortunate incidents. There is nothing to be said of vulgar Mata Hari who are found everywhere; but in default of a Sir Roger Casement, who at least paid the price of his treason in his own person, we have had and we still have Bolo, the Bolo of Bolo, with a sumptuous procession of Almeyreydas, Margulies, of Duvals Goldsky, Landaus, most of whose names figured on the B list, which M. Malvy re-

proaches me so strongly for having given away publicly.

French justice is at work. That should be sufficient; and it certainly would be sufficient if it did not discover that the formula "rapidly and thoroughly" seems to act as a kind of screen for an unwitting attempt at reducing the speed. That is what I cannot put up with and which France, I am certain, would refuse to put up with. It is, of course, well known that the press is not free to express itself, and that M. Painelevé has power to suppress all contradictions; but there is Parliament, and Parliament will have the last word. I think it is an excellent thing that proceedings should be taken against calumniators, on condition that the calumny has been established, and I have expressed my personal disapproval of an accuser, who, stating that he is possessed of proofs, does not make it possible for the accused man to defend himself on all counts. Neither in judicial nor in political affairs must there be any attempt at diversion or suppression, a

reason for which it would be easy to allege. If such a thing were ever to happen it would be the worst kind of misfortune; for if there came a day on which there was a blatant miscarriage of justice in favor of Boloism, it would not be long before the final verdict were pronounced. Let there be no mistake. It is not a risk with which the country should be faced.

The C.N. ss. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. ss. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. ss. Hsien left Poochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.C. ss. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. ss. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.S. ss. Ninghao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. ss. Sungking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The K.M.A. ss. Kenkou Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.C. ss. Suilwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The H.O. ss. Tsching will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. ss. Luanyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. ss. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. ss. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.
The silk left Shanghai on November 30, 1917, by the R.M.S. Montezuma, arrived at New York on January 4, 1918.

Shipping Items

The C.N. ss. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. ss. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. ss. Tschang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.C. ss. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. ss. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. ss. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

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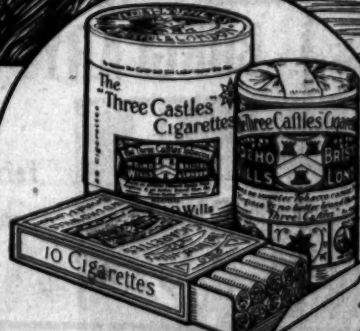
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GERMAN SOCIALIST MAJORITY'S POSITION

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam) December 4.—Rumors that efforts were being made, in connection with the solution of the Chancellor crisis, to form a new Reichstag bloc by uniting the Center and the Progressives with the Conservatives and National Liberals, and excluding the Socialist Majority, have drawn a noteworthy statement from the Vorwarts.

"From the purely party point of view," wrote the Majority organ, "the success of this attempt would mean that the Social Democratic Party (the Majority Socialists) would be released from the most difficult position in which it has ever found itself. It is childish to assume that the party is actuated by party interests in striving for the introduction of the parliamentary system, and its share of responsibility. If today a bourgeois bloc came into existence which would take over the responsibility, and leave to the Social Democratic Party the pleasant role of critic, an overwhelming victory for the latter would be assured at the first election after the conclusion of peace.

"The Social Democratic Party is ready to do everything to secure a solution of the present crisis such as the national interests demand. If this solution is not reached it will not be its fault, and, from the purely party-political point of view, neither will it be to its detriment. Conscious of having done its duty, it will then revert to its old position in the political conflict, and continue to represent the people's interests in accordance with its traditions. In this mood it calmly awaits the outcome of the prevailing confusion, envisions and is ready for any development."

JEWS GRATEFUL TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, England, December 3.—A mass meeting of Jews was held in the London Opera House, Kingsway, to thank the British Government for their Palestine declaration. Lord Rothschild presided and the speakers included Lord Robert Cecil, Herbert Samuel, Sir Mark Sykes, the chief rabbi and others. A resolution expressing gratitude and pledging whole-hearted support to the Zionist cause was carried unanimously.

Lord Robert Cecil said that recognition of Zionism was probably the first step Great Britain had taken in the direction to securing to all peoples the right to govern themselves and to work out their own destiny, irrespective of the threats and menace of greater neighbors. It was Great Britain's first constructive effort in what would be the new settlement of the world after the war. He believed it would have a far-reaching influence on the history of the world.

Herbert Samuel said he had urged this policy on the Cabinet for three years, declaring that in any new development in Palestine there must be full recognition of Arab rights and reverent respect for the Christian and Mohammedan holy places and no attempt to establish political authority over Jews in other countries.

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ENGLISH WOMEN ARE TRANSFORMED BY WAR

No More 'Nerves' Now; Instead, 'Nerve' To Do, Says Lady Reading

WILL SEE IT THROUGH

Knitted In Beginning, But It's More Arduous Work Now

Washington, November 24.—"Nerve specialists, whose practice before the war was confined to women, are not so busy these days; at least, one does not hear much of them. The English woman has forgotten herself in the great new responsibilities that have come to her. And she has not met them half way nor in a half-hearted manner. She has faced her new duties with the same calm courage as her men folk have faced their grim duties on the field of battle."

This was Lady Reading reply to the query as to how the British women have endured the strain of war. She is the wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and accompanied him on his recent visit to America.

Seated before a glowing grate fire in the comfortable home in Massachusetts Avenue which the Readings occupied during their stay, Lady Reading told of the achievements of England's great industrial army of women, and also the vast amount of relief work being carried on by American women in London.

"The English women have proved themselves marvellously efficient in all the departments of work made necessary by war, and for which thousands, of course, have had no previous training, and, what is more, our women have shown wonderful physical endurance through it all. In all my varied experiences in war work I have yet to hear the first complaint from a British woman. Our women, of all classes, have met the tremendous readjustment of life without a murmur."

"This war naturally marks a tremendously new sort of thing in the lives of our women; but there is one side of the picture I like to think of. We women have come to know and understand one another better. We have learned organization. We have learned the nobility of sacrifice. We have met great personal losses—of father, brother, son—losses of which nothing will take their place, but out of this fire that has tested our souls shines splendid nobility of character, of superb, unselfish devotion to a principle. The wonderful part of our women have played in this war will from one of the splendid chapters of history."

'Physically Capable'
Lady Reading's only child, a son in the early twenties, is doing his bit somewhere in France.

"In times of peace it would have been scarcely conceivable to realize the extent of physical endurance to which our women could be put. Take, for instance, such labor as handling baggage at railway stations. Women have been doing this work for several months now, and they seem to handle it very well indeed. Our women seem physically capable of every sort of work they have undertaken."

"We are all so engrossed in our work, of one sort or another, that, as I have said, the nerve specialists seem to have disappeared. Our women have entered upon the war work with as much determination as our men to see it through. No sacrifice is too great, no service too menial, no work too arduous for them. I have marvelled at the work done by women whose lives have been lived in luxury. Their one thought today is 'What can I do that will be of the greatest service?'"

The Suffragists
Lady Reading expressed deep interest in the campaigns of the American Suffragists, and she smiled at reference to the English suffrage campaigns before the war, when Mrs. Pankhurst's followers, picketed the homes of the Cabinet officers.

"I think it is quite certain now that the English women will be given the vote," she said. "I believe most people today feel that they are entitled to it. One of our great hospitals, which has been of enormous service during the war, represents the work of women, largely those who were active in the suffrage movement before the war. And this is only one of the many splendid pieces of work being done by the women who before the war devoted themselves to advocating the vote for women."

Something of the spirit of English women is shown in the successful relief work carried on by Lady Reading and other well known women of London. One particular piece of such work is the Gift Shop for war prisoners, which Lady Reading inaugurated.

The Gift Shop
"We have had the most wonderful gifts," she said. "We have had pearl necklaces given to us, and motor cars and all sorts of jewelry, bric-a-brac and heirlooms that have cost a considerable sacrifice to part with. To our Gift Shop men have come bearing some treasured article, often the once

The Only Way Out □ By Winsor McCay



fond property of a dead wife or mother, and perhaps some little article that represented only the memory of a son killed in battle or a brother sacrificed to the cause of country. Women have presented the shop with jewels that amounted to small fortunes, and women of small means have given unselfishly to the fund thus gathered for the men at the front. These articles are sold and the proceeds of the sales devoted to the purchase of food and articles of

comfort for the war prisoners. We have received postals from these men telling us how pleased they were to receive the little boxes sent them."

At the beginning of the war, Lady Reading said, she had turned over a part of her London home to unemployed women, where hundreds found work on garments for the front and for refugees.

"It seems to me that every phase of war work has been taken up by women," said Lady Reading. "I can

scarcely think of a single thing that has been left unnamed. American Women Too

"The American women in England also have proved themselves most wonderful in this war work. I have always understood that American women were splendid organizers, and their work during the war has been an overwhelming proof of this. There has recently been opened in London a splendid new hospital for officers, the work of American women in London. Lady Arthur Paget is head of it, and associated with her are many other American women, including Lady Harcourt, Mrs. Walter Burns and others, who pass the greater part of every day in some phase of work at the hospital."

"Mrs. John Astor has done a vast amount of work during the war. Besides the relief and hospital work she is interested in she has generously given her home for benefits of all sorts. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, in addition to her numerous war interests, conducts a large convalescent hospital. The Duchess of Marlborough has a large variety of interests and devotes practically all her time to relief work of some character."

Callous To Air Raids
Lady Reading has been through several air raids. She said they no longer held terror for her.

"Once I was made by my family to go into the cellar, and I have always been sorry that I did," she said. "The raids are made always on the most congested parts of London, so that a bomb can spread the widest disaster. The bombs have killed many children and many people have sent their children to the country. But I do not know of any men or women who have left London because of the raids. We are all so busy we never think of them, except when the raids take place, and then we face them with the same attitude, I presume, that our men face the enemy machine guns. The word 'coward' is unknown to our women."

"I have been impressed during the few weeks I have been in this country with the enormous amount of knitting being done by your women. Everywhere I hear of the highly successful work which has been organized by the women of this country. In the beginning of the war our women knitted a great deal, too. Then gradually we found ourselves doing other things, until now, I think, there is not so much knitting being done by individuals."

Fewer Autos In London

"I have been tremendously interested in observing the great stream of motor cars that continually pour through your streets here. I think almost every one coming from the other side today would be interested in this. You see very few people use motor cars these days on the other side. Generally speaking, our people who go to the theater ride in trams or put on stout shoes and walk if the distance is not too great. It seems in this country, that is, judging from Washington and New York—that

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MANCHUS FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS; MANY BEG

Government Neglectful Of Obligation It Undertook; New Year Holidays

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 4.—The new year holidays in Peking have been typical of the way in which Northern China regards all new-fangled things. On New Year's Day all Government Offices were closed and of course all foreign offices and legations, but the great majority, say nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, of the Chinese places of business were open as usual. All Government buildings were perfunctorily belaguered, but private buildings, houses and shops, were as usual the greater part of the day. Towards the end of the afternoon the police succeeded in persuading the shop-keepers that the day was a holiday, and there was some appearance of flags just before night fell.

On the second a full officially-ordered display took place, every shop having its five-colored flag in evidence, and the larger concerns having two crossed over their main entrances. In the evening the principal official buildings were specially illuminated but the cold may have accounted for the absence of enthusiastic crowds out to see them. The plain fact is that while the officials, whose business can always wait, is glad enough of an excuse for a holiday, the people who have their living to earn, and who do not know the difference between a Republic and a reprobate, are not yet sufficiently alive to the great privilege with which the times they live in are crammed, and therefore do not spontaneously rejoice when the new festivals come round.

Manchus in a Bad Way

For some people the past three weeks has not been a time of rejoicing, however. Your correspondent had a long conversation today with a direct descendant of Chien Lung, a Manchu of course, who has been driven by the reverses of the Imperial house to take to teaching Chinese to his "to pass his days." He complains that the allowance promised to the Manchus in the agreement for abdication is not paid at all regularly, and that every possible device is resorted to in order to evade the payment. The result is that many of the members of the Imperial family are in a most poverty-stricken condition. This poverty is not merely relative, it is absolute. It does not mean that whereas formerly these people had two fires under their k'ang they now have only one; but that they have neither k'ang nor fire.

He states, and enquiry verifies the statement, that only a fortnight ago one Manchu lady went out to beg on the streets and when she returned she found that her husband and three children, who had huddled together in a corner of a k'angless room for the sake of warmth, were frozen to death. The application of warmth and a small supply of food, the gifts of charitable neighbors, restored the children to life—what a miserable existence is in front of them—but the father was "finally dead." This man had been a personal attendant on the late Emperor. He had never enjoyed a princely revenue, but as long as the Manchus were in power, his living was assured. With the curtailment of court ceremonies and with the great reduction in court income, and that income not regularly received, he had been dismissed from his employment, and like hundreds and indeed thousands of others was thrown entirely on the good nature of others. With the failure on the part of the Government to keep its promises he and his like are without even the common necessities of life, and he, with others, is dead.

There can be no question that amongst the Manchus there is a great deal of suffering. My informant states that he makes it a daily practice to take out with him ten coppers, and he gives one to each begging Manchu who asks an alms. Members of his own "family" and of his own generation frequently ask alms of him.

WOMAN'S CLUB HEARS TALK ON SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Graham Barrow Gives Interesting Study Of Poet's Work At Carlton Meeting

An unusually large attendance of the American Woman's Club membership gathered at the Carlton yesterday for "An Afternoon With Shakespeare," when Mr. E. F. Graham Barrow, of the Cathedral School, delivered a most interesting and instructive interpretation of the great poet's works and discussed the influences which moved him.

"Shakespeare came at a time when a New Heaven and a New Earth were discovered," said the speaker. "Columbus had discovered America, Galileo had perfected the telescope, bringing a new conception and a new vista of the universe, and both events had fired men's imaginations and the age called for a Shakespeare. He came from the heart of England and wrote his plays."

Mr. Barrow then traced the drama through the Miracle, Mystery and Morality plays and the Interlude and in defining each recited extracts as illustrations.

He spoke of Marlowe as the creator of blank verse and also as a worthy forerunner to Shakespeare. He convinced the audience that this was so by a rendering of Marlowe's last speech from Marlowe's Dr. Faustus.

In dealing with the sonnets the lecturer pointed out that of the 154 written, 142 were addressed to a man and the remaining 12 to a dark woman. He especially mentioned

sonnets 55, 65, 91, 104, 107 and 116. Mr. Barrow attributed the popularity of the sonnet not to Wyatt or Surrey but to Sir Philip Sidney's "Astrophel and Stella."

To conclude the first part of the program Mr. Barrow recited scenes from Henry V., drawing attention to the wonderful way in which the lines suited the present stirring times.

The concluding half was devoted to an interpretation of "Macbeth." Several scenes were portrayed and character studies given of both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth.

"Shakespeare wrote upon the roaring loom of time the garment that we know him by—the earth of Stratford closed over the broken shuttle," concluded Mr. Barrow.

Among interested listeners to the talk were Judge Lobingier of the United States Court for China, Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, and a number of students from the American School who have just been taking up the study of "Macbeth."

Previous to the program Judge Lobingier presented the Club with a handsome, gold mounted gavel, the gift of Mrs. W. W. Hadley of Los Angeles. Mrs. W. I. Lacy, who presided over the fore part of the meeting, accepted the gift in behalf of the organization. A letter from Mrs. Lobingier, who is now in Omaha, was read by the Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Webb, in which Mrs. Lobingier tendered her resignation as President, owing to ill health and absence from Shanghai. The Club voted unanimously not to accept the resignation.

Mrs. Lacy read a resolution of sympathy and regret drafted by the Executive Board following the recent death of Mr. C. C. Garton, who entertained the Club a few weeks ago with a lecture on Chinese music and with renditions of some of his own compositions.

"Whereas," the resolution reads in part, "the Club feels that American music has long been a contributor of so gifted a composer, and that the musical world has suffered loss in this energetic interpreter of Chinese music; be it resolved that we, the members of the American Woman's Club, hereby tender our deep sympathy, not only to Mrs. Garton and her child, but to the world of music at large."

A letter was read from Mr. Stockton of the American School thanking the Club for its donation of \$100 to buy pictures for the school's new social rooms. Another letter, from the Red Cross Women's Club, here, tendered their thanks to the women who attended at the War Relief Work Rooms, at 188 Kiukiang Road, and stated that the rooms are now open every morning and afternoon, except Saturdays.

The women were reminded that fresh cakes, pies and the like may be secured at the Red Cross Women's Exchange, Avenue Edinboro VII and Rue Montauban 24 hours notice being required for special orders.

It was announced that there will be a meeting of the Courtesies committee at 5 p.m. Friday at the home of Mrs. Sites, 69 Route Vallon. The Music Department will not meet this week but will have its meeting on January 18 in Mrs. Hallam's rooms at the Astor House.

Heads of visiting groups of the Philanthropic Department announce several trips in the near future. Miss Bailey, of the American School, will meet any members who wish to visit the shops of the Commercial Press at Messrs. Edwards Evans and Son's North Szechuen Road shop at 3.45 a.m. Saturday. Miss Bose will make her second visit to the Chinese Public Playground and Girls' Physical Culture School on Wednesday, January 30, leaving Nanking and Chekiang Roads at 3 p.m. and stopping off at the Margaret Williamson Hospital. The Route 5 car travels to the Hospital. Mrs. Culp will conduct a party through the San Sing Cotton Mill, at the end of the Route 9 carline, on Wednesday next. A Route 9 car leaving the Bund at about 11 a.m. will be in time for the trip.

News Brevities

Good attendances are marking the daily meetings at Union Church for the World's Evangelical Alliance "Universal Week of Prayer." The meetings continue each afternoon to, and including, Saturday, from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., except tomorrow when the time will be from 4.45 to 5.30, in order to permit attendance of Professor Sayce's lecture at the Palace Hotel.

Two fires yesterday and one the night before required attention from the Brigade. The outbreak of Monday night provided a particularly stubborn problem when a joss paper

and candle factory and a number of shacks connected with it at B. 252-3 Sinza Road, were gutted and three adjoining shops damaged considerably. A candle flame igniting some bedding originated the blaze. Sections of Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Companies fought the fire under the handicap of freezing spray and intense smoke. The two calls yesterday were of slight nature, one being a watchman's hut connected with the Toa Tobacco Co. at 23 Yuling Road and the other a small blaze in a kitchen at N. 297 Ta Bing Ka, both caused by overheated flues.

Mr. Chas. Margella, who brought out the wonderful film "Civilization" about a year ago, expects to be in Shanghai very soon. He will present Ivan Bankoff, the noted Russian dancer, Amice Maynard, Australia's favorite danseuse, and a number of other attractions. The company is now performing in Japan.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Mr. W. E. Leveson, former secretary of the Municipal Council who left here for the front during the early part of the war.

Mr. A. R. Bowden, formerly of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., has received a commission in the First Garrison Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment.

Captain K. J. McEuen, Dr. G. H. Monro-Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Cobbs, Mr. A. S. Bremner, Mrs. W. E. Kent, Mr. L. E. N. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Murray, and Mr. L. E. Canning returned to Shanghai Monday. Mr. and Mrs. P. Fowler left Shanghai for Hongkong Monday.

The death in action of Mr. David W. Anderson, formerly of Honan on August 11 near Bapaume, is announced in a letter from his brother, who is now also serving in the British Army, to a friend in Tientsin.

The marriage of Mr. Fredrick O. Gourdin of the British American Tobacco Co. and Miss Mabel E. Long, daughter of Mrs. E. E. Long, was solemnized at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. B. Pope, on January 2.

Lieutenant C. W. O. Mayne, R. F. A., of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., is in hospital in France as a result of being badly gassed, affecting his lungs and eyes. He is reported to be progressing. He has recently been promoted Captain and awarded the Military Cross.

The death in action of Second Lieutenant Gerald George Samuel, director of Samuel, Samuel and Co., Japan, and a member of the United Synagogue, is announced. The deceased, the younger son of Sir Marcus Samuel, left an estate aggregating £117,876, which he bequeathed to different Jewish institutions.

Captains T. C. Fitzhugh, S. O. Limby, and G. R. Sayer, and Lieutenants W. J. Hawkins, E. W. Clements, T. B. Maguire, K. Cousins and F. W. Ambrose, who have seen service, returned to Shanghai from Canton Monday and will take charge of Chinese Labor Battalions.

The case of Aresto Gonzales, an alien charged with larceny, was remanded yesterday before American Assessor Krikel and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court for the British Assessor. The accused claimed to be Spanish, but the Spanish Consulate refuses to recognise him.

A Chinese-American named J. Gookin, alias Jaung Lee, was arraigned before Judge Lobingier in the United States Court yesterday on charge of stealing \$1,000 worth of goods from the Sincere Co. He pleaded not guilty and Mr. Haskell was appointed by the court to defend. The trial will probably take place next week.

The complaint of assault lodged in the American Consular Court against Mr. F. F. Pomeroy by Mr. A. Milner, manager of the Hotel Kalee, was withdrawn yesterday morning. The case was to have been heard in the afternoon.

Judgment was reserved by Judge Lobingier in the United States Court for China following final argument by District Attorney Holcomb and Mr. M. L. Heen in the case of Pablo Sonico, the Filipino charged with stabbing a Chinese to death on the Yangtzeppoo Road last August.

The result of the 9th drawing of the Powhattan Club War Savings Raffle which took place yesterday was as follows: 1st prize won by ticket 102; 2nd, 284; 3rd, 269; 4th, 202.

SPORTS :- Latest News of Athletic World :- GOSSIP

Revolver Shooting

The silver cup presented by one of the Expert Members for the 10 best record scores out of a possible 21 records during the year was won by Mr. R. L. Neale with 2,254 points. The thanks of the Club are extended to the member who presented the Cup and who is a sportsman knowing that revolver shooting is one of the very few sports in which women can compete on equal terms with men.

Another member of the Experts

Class has kindly presented a Coits 28 Cal. Officers Model, Special target revolver and case to be shot for during 1918, the conditions for which competition are: Any 4 monthly Competitions with the re-entry for that month—H.P.S., 1,600; Allcomers Championship with 1 re-entry—H.P.S., 1,000; Clubs Championship with 2 re-entries—H.P.S., 1,200. The following are the 7 highest scorers for 1917:

	Monthly Competitions.	Clubs Allcomers	Cham-Cham-Total
		Championship.	plonship.
R. E. Neale	184 185 183 182 181 180 178 187	374	420 2,254
B. S. Chapman	180 179 182 179 185 179 178 177	382	410 2,231
E. W. Godfrey	179 181 178 177 185 182 178 177	376	398 2,211
H. H. Farquharson	176 181 176 177 174 179 173 173	375	399 2,183
K. D. Stewart	177 180 177 180 179 176 178 173	371	376 2,164
St. G. R. Clark	171 177 176 172 178 171 170 171	372	368 2,124
Miss L. Negus	174 174 181 174 178 171 168 167	360	378 2,125

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

Hong Foursomes, 2nd Round

Following are the results in the second round of the Shanghai Golf Club's Hong Foursomes Competition:

Electricity Depart. (W. S. Clay and C. Knight), 15, beat Dodwell and Co. (H. A. J. Macray and R. G. Macdonald), 19.

A. P. C. (C. G. Humphrys and F. O. Keyfide), 9, beat Lester, Johnson and Morris (G. A. Johnson and G. Morris), 25, 7 and 5.

Schools (W. A. H. Moule and G. S. F. Kemp), 26, w.o. S. M. Police (K. J. McEuen and E. I. M. Barrett), 5.

Arnold Bros. and Co. (F. Schwyzer and J. S. S. Cooper), 23, beat Exchange Brokers (N. G. Maitland and H. F. Bell), 26, one up.

St. John's University (W. P. Roberts and G. N. Steiger), 10, beat Butterfield and Swire (W. E. Leckie and H. E. Shadgett), 21, at the 19th.

Butterfield and Swire (D. Macdonald and J. H. Little), 31, beat Calubeck, Macgregor and Co. (E. F. Bateman and J. J. Sheridan), 34, 3 and 2.

Surgeons (N. H. Bolton and F. M. Neild), 10, beat Andersen, Meyer and Co. (P. N. Forum and D. H. Cocks), 24, 1.

J. D. Hutchison and Co., and W. Nutter and Co. (G. H. Phillips and H. H. Fowler), 18, beat Electricity Depart. (A. H. Blagden and H. B. Woodford), 31, one up.

Customs (Alan Wilson and L. T. Stodart), 20, beat Royal Insurance Co. (C. J. G. Hill and C. A. O'Neill), 22, 2 and 2.

British Cigarette Co. (H. Langley and P. W. Tower), 22, beat Chartered Bank (W. P. G. Taggart and A. Gray), 13.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (J. D. Gaines and O. Crewe-Read), 18, beat Police (A. Hilton, Johnson and E. E. Newman), 5, 5 and 4.

T. Edmond and Sons and W. and C. Dunlop (W. Dutton and O. H. Blackburn), 25, walk over E. E. Tel. Co. (H. F. Gray and H. Webb), 28.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (H. S. Lindsay and L. Evans), 24.

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WEATHER

Fine, dry and cold weather. Monsoon
very hard along the whole coast
especially in the South.

DEATH

CHANG: Mr. Luke Aien Chang, of
Honolulu, age 79, on Monday,
at 10.30 p.m. Funeral service will
be held at the Church of our Saviour,
Dixwell Road, on Saturday the 12th,
at 2 p.m.
Burial place will be in the
American Church Mission cemetery.
All friends are invited.
Honolulu papers please copy.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JANUARY 9, 1918

The Split In Germany

WITH the German Socialists de-
manding that he offer better
terms to Russia, since Russia will
not accept those at present offered,
and von Ludendorff threatening
to resign if he continues to offer
even the present terms, von Kuhl-
mann, the German Minister of
Foreign Affairs, faces a crisis of
direct import to the future of his
country. He is going into the new
conference at Brest-Litovsk with a
divided country behind him and
with prospects of success consider-
ably lessened. There is even a sug-
gestion from Germany, conveyed by
the principal Krupp medium, that
the peace negotiations may be re-
newed at a neutral capital instead
of at Brest-Litovsk. And only a day
or two ago the Central Powers were
refusing to transfer the negotia-
tions!

Into this situation, Mr. Lloyd
George has hurried (however it may
be interpreted in London) the most
confident and courageous speech of
his career. And his career has been
all fight; he has done nothing but
fight, and after three years and five
months of the worst war humanity
ever endured, he is not only fighting
harder than ever, but evidently is
prepared to go on fighting, harder
and still harder in every round,
until, as he said sometime ago, the
knockout blow is delivered. He has
told Germany that she must reform
her government, and make it a de-
mocracy, so that it will fit in with
the modern cosmography; she must
give up Poland, Courland, Rumania,
Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium, North-
west France, Alsace-Lorraine, parts
of Asia Minor, all of Egypt, former-
ly in possession of the Turks, and
take a chance that her colonies,
under the self-determination rule,
will decide against her and that
thus she will lose even them!

It is a large pill to swallow,
but the Germans as a race of supermen,
doubtless will be able to swallow it.
They have done such wonderful
things that we have no doubt they
will eventually swallow a still larger
pill. Should they however, reach the
conclusion that they are, after all,
just human beings, and reaching that
conclusion, decide to have a human
government, the pill probably will
shrink. The pill, in any event will
fit the ill, as Gilbert would have
put it.

Germany And Switzerland

(Christian Science Monitor)

THE exposure made by M.
Weiller, in the columns of
M. Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme
Libre, the emancipated L'Homme
Enchaîné, as to the way in which
Germany is gaining control of the
entire electrical plant of Switzer-
land, will surprise no one who has
been familiar with affairs in
Switzerland during the last three
years, and especially during the last
two years. It is, in fact, almost
exactly two years ago that vigorous
complaint was made in Switzerland,
through the Socialist paper, the
Berne Tagwacht, concerning the
way in which Swiss industry was

being "internationalized." The ex-
tent to which this had been achiev-
ed even then, however, must have
come as a surprise to many.

Foremost amongst the industries
thus affected was the electrical in-
dustry. Those who took the trouble
to inquire into the matter had no
difficulty in discovering the status of
the bank for electrical under-
takings at Zurich; how it was
founded by the Deutsche Bank,
which, in its turn, financed the Al-
gemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft
in Berlin, a concern which, even
at that time, seemed in a fair way
to monopolize the whole electrical
industry of the Republic. Now the
famous Walter Rathenau, who later
arrived in Switzerland with some
600 young specialists, with a view
to forming a trust of all the elec-
trical concerns in the country, is
president of the great Berlin elec-
trical firm, and thus is only con-
solidating and completing a work
upon which his father, who preceded
him in the presidency, had been
engaged for several years.

The disturbing element in the
matter is the fact that this condi-
tion of affairs has, of course, been
well known to the Swiss authorities
all along, and yet, in spite of this,
no doubt on the plea of threatened
coal shortage, they have been push-
ing forward the electrification of
the state railways. It is possible,
of course, that the Swiss Govern-
ment may defend its attitude by in-
sisting that it does not matter who
owns the industries in a country,
for, in a time of war or threatened
war, the Government has supreme
powers, and can assume complete
control. In view of the light which
the last three and a half years has
thrown upon German methods, how-
ever, such a contention is, of course,
untenable. The Swiss may be sure,
if they are not already sure, that
all this has been provided against
by Herr Rathenau, and that, at the
desired moment, every electrified
railway in Switzerland could be
brought to a standstill, and kept
at a standstill for as long as neces-
sary.

Then, following fast upon the
Weiller exposures, comes the news
that Krupp have opened a branch
factory at Lucerne. Those who re-
call the incident will recognise the
significance of this fact in connec-
tion with the boast of Colonel Egli,
during his trial at Zurich, some two
years ago, that in the event of a
German invasion of Switzerland the
Germans "could be at Lucerne the
same night." It is not yet possible,
perhaps, to draw inevitable con-
clusions from all these facts—the
present war has been preeminently
a war of surprises—but the Allies
would do well to watch Switzerland,
closely.

Travelle
By Nilsah

War Buildings

Washington, city of white marble
and magnificent distances, metropoli-
s of tree-lined avenues, possessor
of more parks per person
than any city in the world, capital
built with a nation's money and an
eye to high Art, nowadays looks in
many quarters like a western min-
ing camp two weeks after Pros-
pecting Pete struck it rich. The
capital is a boom town now, and
boom buildings are rising like magic
on every hand. Some of them are
peculiar, some of them are unlove-
ly, but all of them are going up
with a speed that causes the oldest
inhabitant to lose his way.

Facing the Mall near the White
House is Washington's most artistic
row of buildings—the white marble
palaces of the Red Cross, the Pan-
American Union, and the D. A. R.
And just back of this imposing trio
there has sprouted, overnight al-
most, one solid block after another
of one-story featureless gray stucco,
flimsy and unadorned, like monster
barracks or laborers' quarters in
some temporary industrial town.
These blocks of stucco house some
of the nation's most important
agencies—the Council of National
Defense and the Food Administration.

One man, after a glance at the
Food Administration quarters, re-
marked that it looked as if Mr.
Hoover intended to raise the neces-
sary vegetables right here in Wash-
ington. The building does bear some
resemblance to a great greenhouse,
with its walls of big glass windows,
and its great central chimney of yellow
brick rising out of the ground
of an interior court. All this re-
presents some of the latest ideas in
light and heat for modern office
buildings; however, and the Food
Administration is scientifically if
not luxuriously housed.
The Council of National Defense
is in an exactly similar building on
the next block, so that the in-
frequent visitor cannot tell the
difference without asking an office-
boy and three guards. All this
emergency construction to shelter
thousands of experts, assistants and
clerks, was built in eight weeks.
The buildings are said to be quite
satisfactory, and a great improve-
ment over some of the queer quar-
ters where the same people found
themselves on answering the first
call to service.

Expect Price Break To Come With Peace

But Rapid Reversion To Present Levels Is The Prediction Of Business Men—Professor
Seligman Even Cautions Against A Panic Before Readjustment Comes

(From The Analyst)

A break in prices when peace
comes, followed, however, by a
quick increase at least to the point
they have now reached, is foreseen
by business and professional men
who are students of economics and
the science of business. Professor
Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia,
ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton,
President of the Merchants' Na-
tional Bank, and Saunders Norvell,
Chairman of the Board of Directors
of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., dis-
cussed the subject, "When Will the
Price Break Come?" before the Ad-
vertising Club from the viewpoints
of the student, the banker, and
the business man.

Professor Seligman foresaw the
taxing of accumulated wealth as a
development of the present tax
system to maintain the war and
asserted that this would reduce
the power of inherited wealth and
increase the influence of ingenuity,
forcefulness, and intelligence. He
cautioned his hearers that the coun-
try must be prepared for a decline
in business prosperity and prices,
and, perhaps, even a panic in a few
years. Prices and prosperity, he
declared, ran in cycles in this coun-
try, and he asserted that the coun-
try was now in what would have
been a period of rising prices even
without the war.

Ex-Senator Burton said that the
cycle of prices movement was like
the alternations of depression and
prosperity in business, adding:

"The price cycles are very much
longer. In the last 103 years there
have been pronounced upward and
downward movements, each subject
to interruptions, but in which the
general tendencies have been very
pronounced. In the last century
prices reached a maximum in 1896-
1897. After 1897 there were dimi-
nishing prices with considerable
interruptions for forty years, until
1849 and 1850, then increasing
prices for twenty-three years, until
1873, then diminishing prices until
1896-1897, then an exceptional in-
crease to date with slight interrup-
tions in 1901 and 1907. If we were
to take the length of the last two
preceding periods as a guide, a
downward movement would be due
in 1913 or 1920.

"As regards prices during the pre-
sent war, there is every reason to
expect a maintenance or increase
of the present range. The relation
between demand and supply has
been revolutionized. We face the
enormous demands of war, also
diminished productive power, be-
cause some forty millions of men
have been called to the colors. War
is attended by waste and destruc-
tion. The only check has been the
exertion of the strong hand of Gov-
ernments in the way of regulation
and the prevention of extortion.
The present situation affords little
light in the study of prices because
of the very exceptional conditions
which exist. After the war there
will be change—social, political,
and economic—the scope of which
no one can forecast. The question
arises, Will the upward movement,
which was so much in evidence
prior to the war, continue?"

Influences Causing High Prices
"Certain facts were very appar-
ent in the period from 1896-1897
to 1914. The increase in prices was
worldwide. It was independent of
fiscal systems, tariff regulations,
forms of government, or social
conditions. Trusts and combinations
were mere incidents, and if properly
regulated, might cause a decline
rather than an advance in cost. The
increases were greatest in countries
of rapid development, such as the
United States, Canada, Japan, Aus-
tralia, and Argentina. One impor-
tant fundamental fact was the
enormous increase in gold produc-
tion. Gold is the basis of the
monetary systems of the most pro-
gressive nations. In the twenty-five
years from 1891 to 1916, the quan-
tity mined has been computed as
equal to all the accumulations of
the centuries preceding. The gold
supply influences prices both direct-
ly and indirectly. It is the basis of
credit, stimulates enterprise and
broadens every field of human en-
deavor.

"The concurrence in every era
of rising prices with increasing supply
of the precious metals is too mark-
ed and too uniform to be explained
as a mere coincidence. Every period
of discovery and development of
gold or silver mining has also been
characterized by an equally striking
development of science and inven-
tion and control over nature. What
is the responsible cause of the phe-
nomena which have appeared?
Is it not human progress rather
than the added supply of precious
metals? Is not the latter an inci-
dent merely? Again, there are in-
dications that the phenomenal in-
crease in the quantity of gold
mined in recent years has reached
its maximum. It is thus possible
to ascribe too much influence to the
production of gold.

"The very striking advance in
prices can also be traced to the

wonderful advancement which has
been worldwide. Life means much
more than formerly; commodities
which were formerly regarded as
luxuries are seen in almost every
home. At such a time there is an
earnest desire for better food, bet-
ter clothing and housing, social
diversion, and the indulgence of
taste. Demands are likely to grow
more rapidly than the means for
their gratification. This is especial-
ly true of certain essential com-
modities. Numerous forms of raw
material and of food are scarcer or
less available. In the meantime
population has been increasing, and
average consumption even more
rapidly than population.

"The present system of distribu-
tion, elaborate and convenient as it
is, entails a cost quite out of pro-
portion to its benefits. There has
been an undue increase in the num-
ber of middlemen, and thus the gap
between producer and consumer has
been very much widened. It has
been roughly estimated that in 1870
there were seven producers to one
distributor, but only three and six-
tenths producers to one distributor
in 1906. No more effective method
of diminishing the cost of living can
be devised than through reductions
in the unnecessary details and cost
of distribution, or, as it has been
somewhat severely said, 'the sup-
pression of unnecessary distributors
and other parasites of industry.'

New Standards After The War

"What will happen when peace is
secured? There is one opinion that
there will be a riot of speculation
and that the victors, especially,
stimulated by success, will engage
in operations so numerous and ex-
tensive as to promote business ac-
tivity and stimulate prices. There is
another opinion that after the
sufferings and losses of war the one
main effort will be merely to live.
The situation will depend upon the
length of the war, the degree of
exhaustion which follows it, the
order of things which succeeds,
whether human energy is to be ex-
hausted in the maintenance of large
military and naval establishments,
or under a regime which looks to-
ward peace and industrial develop-
ment. We can hardly avoid the
conclusion that at the immediate
cessation of the contest the cessat-
ion of abnormal requirements will
cause a drop in prices. As regards
the course of prices in the years fol-
lowing the adjustment of the im-
mediate results of the war it is
hazardous to make any forecast.
There is no reason to expect that
an era of unusually low prices, such
as prevailed in the early nineties,
will appear again. It may be ex-
pected, however, that the causes
which checked the rising movement
in earlier periods will again man-
ifest themselves and probably in in-
creasing measure. It is to be hoped
that there will be better organiza-
tion of trade and industry, that the
progress of invention and adoption
of scientific methods will have a
potent effect.

"We may be sure that as a re-
sult of the war there will be new
standards of patriotism and of re-
gard for justice and universal
brotherhood. It is to be hoped that
along with these beneficent develop-
ments there may be a return to
old-time virtues of economy, both
public and private. While again it
may be said that no accurate fore-
cast is possible, there is, neverthe-
less, rational ground for expecta-
tion that in the coming years prices
will readjust themselves and the ex-
cessive burden of the high cost of
living will be relieved."

Mr. Norvell spoke as a representa-
tive of the drug and chemical busi-
ness, and said he had asked the
opinion of a number of the leading
men in the trade, so that the views
he expressed were not his alone, but
had the indorsement of some of
the strongest drug and chemical
men in the United States. He said,
in part:

"Two forces are always at work,
and both must be taken into con-
sideration in any attempt to fore-
cast the market. One of these forces
is governed by facts, by correct in-
formation—in a word, by the true
situation. The other great force
that often for a time exerts even a
more powerful influence than the
force we may call cold facts is the
power of psychology. I can explain
psychology as the 'nerves' of busi-
ness. When a person is subject to
'nerves' the facts in a situation cut
very little figure; at least not at the
time when he is suffering from his
nervous attacks. Psychology is a
matter of optimism, pessimism, en-
thusiasm, panic, confidence, fear,
and all these emotions are based on
rumors, these rumors frequently not
having a sufficient foundation in
truth or in fact. These two great
forces in trade sometimes work to-
gether; at other times they are
absolutely divergent. The psy-
chology of trade often has an in-
stantaneous and immediate effect,
but in the long run the cold facts
of the situation make the market.
To use an expression of Wall Street,
it may be well to be guided by psy-
chology for a 'quick turn,' but one
should be governed by cold facts for

the 'long pull.' Such being the case,
it is of the greatest importance that
every business man should put
forth his best efforts to gather the
exact facts in a situation and not
administer his business on a basis
of 'nerves' or psychology, although
both 'nerves' and psychology must
be recognized and taken into con-
sideration.

"Following this line of thought,
let us lay aside psychology and try
to get at the facts in regard to the
drug and chemical business at the
present moment. We find, first, that
there is a considerable difference be-
tween drugs and chemicals. Prices
of chemicals today are lower in this
country than they were a year ago,
and the tendency of the market is
for a gradual decline. On the other
hand, the price of drugs is consider-
ably higher than a year ago, and
the tendency of the drug market is
an advancing one. Generally speak-
ing, prices are abnormally high;
goods are scarce and there is a
tremendous domestic and foreign
demand. The volume of business of
the leading houses in our line is
not only very large, in dollars and
cents, on account of the high prices
of the goods in which we deal, but
it is also large in actual volume of
goods handled.

"The price paid labor is higher
than ever before in the history of
the business. The demands of labor,
pushed by the increasing cost of
living, are for still further advances.
Labor is independent and inefficient,
and labor production per man is
fully 20 per cent less than normal.
Hours have been shortened and
holidays have been increased. The
demand for labor and the high
prices paid is diverting labor from
the gathering of many botanical
drugs, and is causing great scarcity
in these lines. Containers, tin cans,
bottles, paper cartons, wooden
boxes, labels, paper, printing, &c.,
have all increased enormously in
price.

"Transportation has been so slow
that it has been necessary to carry
heavier stocks. Manufacturers have
been so slow and the supply of
many goods and containers has been
so uncertain that it has been neces-
sary to buy much heavier stocks
than usual, thus tying up capital
and adding to the cost of production.
The foreign supply of many very
necessary items has been cut off
either by the war or by the policies
of our allies of conserving their
products for their own uses. The
demand for drugs and chemicals
from South America and other
countries formerly supplied by Ger-
many has been exceedingly heavy,
and this demand is still insistent,
as France and England have not
been able to supply these countries.

"The new tax laws in this coun-
try will lay heavy burdens upon the
drug and chemical business. We
not only have the general taxes,
borne by all, but we have a num-
ber of special taxes imposed upon
our business. The United States
Government has placed and is plac-
ing large orders for drugs and
chemicals with our manufacturers.
These orders are causing a great
scarcity of many goods, and as long
as these orders continue to be
placed, and there seems to be no
limit to them just at present, it will
prevent any reaction in the market.

"It is only justice at this point
to speak a word in praise of the
broadminded, liberal and business-
like manner in which the Govern-
ment has bought its supplies. It has
been very businesslike. Red tape
has been cut. The interests of the
Government have been protected,
but at the same time it has wisely
not used its unlimited power to dis-
organize or injure the trade. It has
been willing to listen to advice and
suggestions without suspicion, and
as a result it has had the hearty
support and co-operation of the en-
tire drug and chemical trade of the
country in the bringing of supplies for
the army and navy quickly and at
the right prices.

No Change During The War

"As long as the war lasts, I can
see nothing that will seriously
change this situation. This, there-
fore, means that it is my opinion
that as long as the war continues
there will be no serious break in
the drug and chemical business;
but, please remember, I am dis-
cussing the market as a whole.
When peace is in sight psychology
will then come into play. Specula-
tors with stocks may lose their
nerves. Merchants with large in-
ventories might decide to play safe.
We would not be surprised when
peace is definitely in sight to see a
sudden and sharp reaction in prices.
This would be brought about by
apprehension and fear, especially on
the part of weak holders of goods.
"Then, it is our opinion, it will
be found that goods cannot be
obtained in sufficient quantities at
these low prices. The whole world
will be at work rebuilding and re-
constructing. There is sure to be
an enormous demand for goods. It
will be impossible to reduce the
amount of wages paid. For this rea-
son the cost, not only of supplies,
but of containers, will not go down
in price. There will be a general
adjusting of labor, and labor will
not be willing to quickly go back to
the old conditions that existed be-
fore the war. There will be a heavy
foreign demand for many goods.
Foreign countries will have their
hands full at home, and they will
not be prepared to immediately en-

ter into competition in the world's
markets. A large part of the
foreign demand will come to us.
Taxes will not quickly decrease.
It will be many years before this
country will go back—and I doubt
if it ever will—to the tax conditions
prevailing to the war. The Govern-
ment will have been educated in
taxation. An army of people will
have been employed by the Govern-
ment to administer and collect
taxes, and it will be a long time
before these people will let go of
their jobs.

"For these reasons, after the first
psychological break in prices, when
peace is in sight, I believe there will
be a recovery. Prices will advance.
Those who have cash and who will
buy on the break with good judg-
ment will make money. After this
recovery there will then set in a
gradual adjustment of prices. This
will be accompanied by opposition
on the part of labor to any reduc-
tion in the high scale of wages. The
entire world will be adjusting itself
to peace conditions. In our opinion,
it will take a number of years for
prices to get back to a normal basis.
There will, of course, be psycholog-
ical surges from time to time, but
after all, the markets will be
governed by the great law of supply
and demand and the cost produc-
tion. When peace becomes evident
there will be two factors that will
have a bearing on the market. One
of these will, of course, be the tariff
policy of this Government. With
our wage scale swollen as it now is,
unless there is an adequate tariff
protection, ultimately this country
will suffer seriously from foreign
competition, and much we have
gained during the war will be lost.
The other factor which will have a
bearing immediately when peace is
in sight is the attitude of the lead-
ing American manufacturers in var-
ious lines. If they do not have an
attack of 'nerves,' but keep their
balance and stand 'pat' and show
the trade that they do not propose
to sacrifice values, it will have a
steadying influence on the entire
trade.

"To sum up the whole situation,
even with our goods at the present
high prices, we do not see any
serious danger of a general decline
in prices between the present and the
time when peace is in sight. Then
when peace becomes a definite pros-
pect, we believe that the adjust-
ment of prices in the drug and
chemical line will lead to a gradual
decline and that there is very little
danger of any of us being very
seriously hurt. We are, however,
of the opinion that the entire trade has
a right to look to the large interests
in the trade not to indulge in too
much psychology—not to lose its
nerve—but to steady the market.
We also hope that the nation will
do its part to conserve what we
have gained in the drug and chemi-
cal line by a fair and adequate
tariff based on a modern tariff
system, and not on the old rigid,
unadjustable, castiron tariff of the
present."

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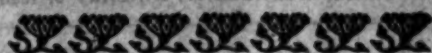
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All Over The World

The announcement made by a speaker in the Reichstag, recently, that "Alsace-Lorraine protested against reunion with France," recalls, surely, the scene in the "Old Curiosity Shop" where Dick Swiveller overhears the memorable discussion between Sally Brass and the Marchioness in regard to cold mutton. "Don't you ever go and say," retorted Miss Sally, "that you hadn't meat here. There, eat it up." This was soon done. "Now, do you want any more?" said Miss Sally. The hungry creature answered with a faint "No." They were evidently going through an established form. "You've been helped once to meat," said Miss Brass, summing up the facts: "you have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer 'No!' Then don't you go and say you were allowed, mind that."

There are many visible symptoms of a revival of interest in black-walnut and marble-top furniture; it is said that devotees of the antique are now inquiring for it oftener than for mahogany. Time was, in the United States, when black walnut was so plentiful that it was used, and abused, as common lumber. That time is past. People are no longer using black-walnut timber for joists and flooring, and much less for fire-wood, in the Middle West.

If the marble tops return, of course

a lot of other things traditionally associated with them will have to come back, too, if the old-time "best room" furnishings are to be restored with any degree of completeness. The marble tops would seem out of place without the whatnot, the ottoman, the oval frame, the family worsted-stitched motto, the glass-encased miniature ship, the three-ply carpet, the "Welcome" rug, engravings of George and Martha Washington and the center-table album. Well, these and other reminders of simpler days would not be altogether unwelcome.

"Diarist" in the Westminster Gazette devoutly hopes that nobody in the House of Commons will be so rash as to imitate Mr. Bernard Shaw, and abbreviate to the extent of lapsing into "Runc," for the more usual "my right hon. friend the member for Dewsbury." Stranger things have happened, and it is quite undeniable that Mr. Shaw, in his review for the Observer of Mr. Chesterton's "Short History of England," mentions Macaulay several times and then, revealing in irreverence, says—"Mac (if I may thus familiarly abbreviate him)." . . .

The Manchester Guardian, of England, indulges in a little mild irony at the expense of the Sunday Observer's unscripural attitude. "Armageddon," said the latter recently, "has happened. It will happen again, unless," and so on. And the Manchester Guardian replies: "After Armageddon, as defined in the Apocalypse, one seems to remember that a great voice from Heaven declared 'It is done.' It is rather pleasant to think of a still greater voice from the Observer office rising clearly above the final uproar and insisting gently but firmly that, on the contrary, the whole business may have to be done over again."

Complaint is made by an Iowa contemporary that the advent of the three-cent stamp has not lessened the number of "pestiferous" pamphlets mailed by pacifist and pro-German agencies. Such pamphlets are now piling into the waste basket of the average newspaper office, as second-class mail, at the same two-cent rate, with the envelopes unsealed. These publications are no longer read; they simply clutter the mails, and the Post Office Department should not assist in imposing them on people who have no use for them, and no time to waste on them.

It surely is an interesting and significant comment on how the English business man views the position in Ireland that one of the largest banks in London should take over an Irish banking concern, and seek to establish branch in all parts of the country. The Sinn Féin may demand the "amazingly impossible," as John Dillon declared irritably the other day. There may be a great show of hurleys and a great splash of speech throughout the country, but the Irish farmer, as he takes ever a larger amount, on market day, to the bank in the "big town beyond," will be ever less and less inclined to do more for Sinn Féin than enjoy "the tawk there is to it."

There is not likely to be any criticism of the statue of General Grant, by Frederick C. Hibbard, of Chicago, completed under a commission of the State of Illinois, for adornment of the National Park at Vicksburg. Miss Mr. Hibbard has, it appears, taken the precaution to scrutinize very closely the Grant photographs. At the time

of the beginning of the siege, pictures showed the General looking rather concerned; at the end of it, his expression revealed freedom from care. "The Grant of my statue," the sculptor says, "is quiet and determined, as he was during the days of the long siege." Men who fought with Grant "before Vicksburg" have emphasized the composure of their chief at all times, either in immediate prospect of defeat or on the eve of victory.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says that a Scottish member of Parliament has expressed the view that Edinburgh Castle would be an ideal home for the Scottish National War Museum. Such an idea commends itself to every one. The romantic castle is, as The Manchester Guardian remarks, "one of the most wonderful museums in Europe," and since, too, it does not fulfill the modern requirements for military barracks, it is pretty certain that there would be no difficulty in effecting the proposed change.

A discussion is now on in America as to the proper hour for ringing up the theater curtain, and, of course, there is displayed in the controversy a great variety of view. With most people, everything depends on circumstances. If they are on time, they are not particular as to the hour or minute set for the beginning of a performance or an entertainment, but if they are late, generally speaking, they do not see the sense in starting things so soon.

There was a rather amusing mistake in a recent Paris telegram which purported to describe the fighting in Passchendaele. It was, in fact, a translation from the Petit Parisien's Western Front news, and it said: "The Canadians were forced to shell the Presbyterian school and the Town Hall." It was hard to believe one's eyes. A Presbyterian school in Belgium? Then the meaning dawned; it was "the presbytery" that was meant, and "the presbytery" is, of course, the Roman Catholic priest's house.

As an evidence of the way in which the United States and its people are regarded by certain of the children of Prussian Kultur who have sought and found refuge and hospitality in the Republic, the following extract from a letter writ-



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ten by one of them concerning the "Yankee rabble," and found among some enemy alien papers seized in Hoboken, N. J., may interest the reader: "Do the cowardly dogs think they can raise their hands against our great, hard-struggling fatherland in its sorest hour of need? Let us therefore endure these humiliations silently with gnashing teeth, but our hour will come. We of the younger generation will remember the Star-Spangled Banana people, too. Hoch the Kaiser and the empire!" The Secret Service should take notice that the enemy Prussian, with characteristic genius, has apparently discovered a way of gnashing his teeth silently.

President John M. Thomas of

Middlebury College, Vermont, served notice upon his faculty and students that he would be ready, "ax on shoulder, to lead them, during the Christmas vacation, on a wood-chopping expedition. There was a shortage of coal in the bins of the college, and President Thomas did not propose that its halls of learning of its dormitories, or its kitchen ranges should be cold while the institution owns 25,000 acres of forest land, and has at its service brawny arms to cut enough timber to keep the fires burning. The faculty members and students, it is right to say, were to be paid regular wages, by the day or by the cord. Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Hoover or Mr. Vanderlip could hardly ask for anything better than this in the way of conservation, economy, and thrift.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 10	7.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
11	8.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 9	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	8.00	Kobe and Osaka v. M. J.	Komatsu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Haasui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	8.00	Nagasaki	Puma	Rus.	N.Y.F.
15	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 10	6.30	London etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Liverpool etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	6.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Fenstien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	7.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Ki-ping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	8.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	9.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Wangsheng	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	10.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Yohyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Longwo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	12.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	1.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Tachung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	2.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Chungking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	3.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kiangwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	4.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Lunbo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	5.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kiangwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	6.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Taifoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 11	9.00	Teikoku and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
12	9.00	Teikoku	Banyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
13	9.00	Teikoku	Sinkiang	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	10.00	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
15	11.00	Dairen	Puma	Rus.	N.Y.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 9	9.00	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tachung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	11.00	Hankow etc.	Wangsheng	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	12.00	Hankow etc.	Fenstien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	1.00	Hankow etc.	Yohyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	2.00	Hankow etc.	Longwo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	3.00	Hankow etc.	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	4.00	Hankow etc.	Tachung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	5.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	6.00	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	7.00	Hankow etc.	Lunbo	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	8.00	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	9.00	Hankow etc.	Taifoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 8	Nippon	Kiangwan	3014	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	Taipei	Isan maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	Hankow	Kiangwan	3101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	S.M.R.
8	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 8	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	2290	Br.	S.M.R.
8	Wenchow via Ningpo	Tunehar	748	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	Taipei	Tachung maru	1276	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	San Francisco	Siberia maru	1800	Br.	S.M.R.
8	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1846	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	Hankow etc.	Tachung	1889	Br.	S.M.R.
8	Hankow	Tachung	2770	Jap.	S.M.R.
8	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	Ningpo	Kiangwan	3014	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Captain A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Plockard, will leave on Wednesday, January 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachung Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyama Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Jan. 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday, night, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French

Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tachung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 9, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 10, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangle, Capt. A. P. Sanpeter, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 9.30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Mestral, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chikoku Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN AND TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kobe Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Jan. 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. v. N.S.A.K. KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For	Date	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
London, etc.	Nov. 21	Kaga Maru	2300	Br.	S.M.R.
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 11				
For Liverpool	Nov. 11	Hirano Maru	1800	Br.	S.M.R.
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29				
For New York	Dec. 1	Matoppo	1800	Br.	S.M.R.
For San Francisco	Dec. 1				
Colombia	Jan. 1				
Ecuador	Dec. 22				
Julandina	Dec. 22				
Korea Maru	Dec. 22				
Siberia Maru	Jan. 7				
For Tacoma	Dec. 29	Hawaii Maru	1800	Br.	S.M.R.
Java Maru	Jan. 2				
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21				
For Seattle	Nov. 11	Grayson	1800	Br.	S.M.R.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shantung, Sunping and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga and Australasia ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passages: Telephone No. 401.

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"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA Jan. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA Jan. 13
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" .16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE			
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.			
"MANILA MARU"	..(18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 4, arr.
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	..(12,000 tons)	Capt. N. Salto,	Jan. 31, arr.
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Dairen and Tsingtau			
"KOHOKU MARU"	... (2,160 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 23, J. arr.
For Foochow, Keelung and Takso			
"SHOSHU MARU"	... (1,626 tons)	Capt. N. Sakaguchi,	— arr.

The Company also run numerous routes from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—
M. YAMAGUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSHU, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. 26	Onriss	D de Lagres	Fr g-b	85	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Onriss	Nightingale	Br g-b	85	..	..	..
MVB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Am g-b	85	..	..	..
dp	Dec. 17	do	Sulinda	Jap g-b	85
AOB	Nov. 16	Curse	do	Am g-b	85
			Villalobos	Am g-b	85
			Clarke



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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 152.
For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 151.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG DIRECT
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 7, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Jan. 22, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, from Shanghai, Mar. 12, 1918
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
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North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229.
(Entrance, 71 Soochuen Road.)

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17, MAR. 31, JUNE 11
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
MISHIMA MARU	16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,900	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 12	
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 15	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki	Jan. 19	
CHIKUGO MARU	5,800	Capt. Y. Yui	Jan. 22	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano	Jan. 26	

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 10	
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 17	

Kobe to Seattle

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Jan. 8	
INABA MARU	12,500		Jan. 10	

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January	
AKI MARU	12,500		Middle of February	
TANGO MARU	14,000		Middle of March	

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in
the Overland Route
Between the Far East
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Lines, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular service to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

NO MORE BODIES FOUND
OF THE POOCHI'S DEAD

Kwangchi Returns From Fruitless Quest; Another Search To Start Today

The steamer Kwangchi, dispatched by the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company to the scene of the Poochi tragedy, returned to port yesterday morning without having recovered any more of the bodies of the eighty or more persons still missing. On account of the low temperature of the water, the diver taken to the wreck was unable to go down to make an investigation. The position and condition of the sunken steamer remain the same, it is reported.

Of the twenty-seven bodies brought in by the Hsinfung, following the collision, all but one have been identified. The one, a man, was buried yesterday. Among the last of those to be claimed was the body of a middle aged woman clinging tightly to her dead form of her young daughter.

According to a notice posted at the Company's office, two steamers are to be sent to the scene of the Poochi's sinking at 9 o'clock this morning when further endeavor will be made to recover bodies of the missing. It is stated that the family of Mr. Hsu Ting-chao, head of the geographical department of the Chekiang Railway, has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of his body and a like sum for that of his wife. Friends of four other prominent Chinese believed to have perished are said to have offered rewards of \$300 each for recovery of their remains.

One of the many rumors rife again yesterday was to the effect that a wireless message had been received during the day telling of the rescue of Capt. James Mackie of the Poochi. This proved to be entirely without foundation and at the Company's office it was said that nothing had been heard of the Captain or of Chief Officer Hetherington or Second Officer Sung. The inquest over the body of Mr. Robert Knox, Second Engineer of the Poochi, will be continued this afternoon.

Mr. W. Ford Tyler, Inspector General of Customs, has issued a second notification to mariners regarding the wreck, stating that it lies in the fairway of the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze in about 40 feet of water. A green buoy showing an Occulting red light at 8 second intervals has been moored three-quarters of a cable length to the north eastward of the wreck.

The steamer Hsinfung put into the Old Dock yesterday to undergo repairs.

TONS OF EXPLOSIVES
DROPPED BY BRITISH(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 8.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issues the following communique regarding aviation: "Despite the weather yesterday we dropped half-a-ton of explosives and fired 6,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition at enemy troops and other targets on the ground."

Last night we dropped half-a-ton on Rameniesch Aerodrome, obtaining direct hits, and also on enemy stations and billets.

We dropped a ton of bombs on Comfats station and since causing a large explosion and fire, and a further half-ton on Courcelles station.

London, January 7. (noon).—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that there has been occasional hostile artillery south-eastward of Messines.

Paris, January 7.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: There has been a very intense artillery duel during the night on the right of the Meuse in the region of Bezonvaux and Les Chambrayes.

Five enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

JAPAN-CHINA TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, January 8.—Japan's trade with China during the last ten days of December totalled Exports Yen 9,188,000 and imports Yen 10,428,000, making the aggregate exports to China since January 1, last year Yen 289,157,000 and imports from China Yen 112,820,000.Union Church Guild
Has Lecture Tonight

At the first meeting of the new half-session of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, to be held this evening in the lecture hall, Mr. Charles Kliene will lecture on "Mme. Roland and the French Revolution."

MAXIMALISTS WIN IRKUTSK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, January 8.—The Kokusai Agency learns from a reliable source that the Russian soldiers at Harbin and Kwangchentsu having been withdrawn, the Chinese police are maintaining peace and order together with the protection of the railways.

The head of the Japanese colony at Irkutsk reports, in a message sent on the 5th, that the town is now under the complete control of the Maximalists and a state of disorder prevails.

MORE GUATEMALA SHOCKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, January 8.—Further earthquakes at Guatemala City have completed the destruction of the remaining parts of the city and caused a further three hundred deaths.Pingtu Institute Trades
School Is Paying Well

Students' Work Brings In Enough To Pay Headworkmen And Their Board

China Press Correspondence

Pingtu, Shantung, January 3.—The Pingtu boarding schools for boys and girls have just closed a year of most encouraging work. Five girls were graduated from the Emma Sears Memorial School and twenty-five young men from the Pingtu Christian Institute. Two of these young men, one from the emphythop and one from the woodshop, will go to Peking to continue the study of their trades in a government trades normal school. Fifteen of the class are volunteers for the ministry. Of these fifteen there are six who plan to enter the Shantung Christian University at Tsinan. The other members of the class will either take up Christian work or continue their studies in other institutions.

The Trades Department of the Institute has closed a most successful year. The work in the shops paid the salaries of the head workmen, most of the board of twenty-three students, and made clear profit of \$100. We found ready sale for every stove we could possibly make, and our canned goods were all gone long before the end of the year. We sold stoves, hot-blast heaters for burning coal, to the amount of \$575 during the fall term.

The coming of Dr. David Bryan of Hwanghsien to have full charge of the Institute is of great interest to both Chinese and missionaries. He has a bent for agriculture, and hopes to emphasize this phase of industrial education while continuing the shops as before.

Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Yocum are exceedingly happy over the recent arrival into their home of a jolly little daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth.

The good rains during the fall and the fine winter snows make the Chinese hopeful of a full wheat crop this year.

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6 1/2 light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50				Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30			
Jiaodai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06				Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	10.00	14.35	15.55			
Sicawei	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.30	15.13	16.13				Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.48	11.40	15.20	16.30			
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.48	15.30	16.30				Yehai	dep.	8.41	10.31	12.39	15.51	17.00			
										Kashan	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	15.30	16.30		
										Kashan	dep.	7.45	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.08	17.00		
										Sungshu	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.55	15.00	16.00	17.00											
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.48	13.53	15.30	16.29	17.12											
Sungshu	dep.	8.59	10.45	12.02	16.07	17.42													
Kashan	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49													
Yehai	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20												
Changsu	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53													
Hangchow	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24													
Sungshu	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19													
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.60	19.00	19.35													

W. R. HANSEN & CO.

FINNISH REPUBLIC GETS
GERMAN RECOGNITION(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 7.—Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

SWISS TRAIN BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bern, January 6.—An invisible aviator of unknown nationality has bombed a railway-train near Lake Neuchâtel. Nobody was injured but the windows and telegraph-wires were destroyed.

SHIPPED FOOD TO GERMANY

Brooklyn, December 22.—The Federal secret service agents raided the apartment of Gustave Meyer and seized documents showing that there have been recent shipments of foodstuffs to Germany via Sweden amounting to many thousands of dollars. Meyer communicated with Germany this week.

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKOW WHARF
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP Certificates Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued on month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf
Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 14th December, 1917.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE2 Aviation Students and
British Instructor Die

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 22.—One British instructor and two American aviation students have been killed here while flying.

JAPAN TRADE EXPANSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokyo, January 8.—It is officially announced that the industrial companies started during 1917 totalled 5,084 with a total capital of Y.404,419,068.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE(Published by order of the Administration)
000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice										Tientsin-Pukow Line									
Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

000—train runs on Thursday only. 230—train runs on Fridays only.

130—on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B—train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S—train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S—train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hanchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.				Local	Fast	Fast	3rd	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd	Fast	Express	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd	Fast	Express
Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
12.45	16.29	17.16	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	2.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.45	16.29	17.16	23.00	TIENSIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.48	19.37	20.30	2.10	TIENSIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.48	..	21.25	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	312.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.41	..	..	..	TSINAN.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.22	..	..	6.06	PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.26	..	..	6.50	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	14.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG.....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.26	10.59	14.12	16.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW.....dep.	..	..	7.02	10.24	13.58	16.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	WUSHI.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.56	16.00	18.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	SOOGROW.....dep.	9.38	8.18	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sects Pukow with through Siberian Service.																					
S. Sleeping Cars.																					
Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down																					
..	16.21	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI	..	4.10	7.20	10.01	12.25	14.01	15.31	17.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16.47	18.37	21.11	NORTH dep.	1.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	WUJONG	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	16.06	8.45	21.20	WUJONG	..	6.45	8.05	10.10	12.09	14.13	16.15	18.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	PORTS.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Auctions

Important Auction of Ship's Stores

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
favoured with instructions from
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
will sell by Public Auction
on

TODAY, the 9th Jan., 1918
Commencing at 10 a.m. and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.
at their

Stores Godown No. 28 Woohang Road
(near corner of Broadway)

A Large Quantity
of
Surplus Stocks of Ship's
Stores, Hardware,
Metals and Sundries

consisting of:

Brass Valves, Cocks, Union Couplings, Nozzles, Packings, Spun yarn, Lamps, Tools, Steel Hammers, Chains, Knife Polish, Gears, Bobbings, Canvas Hoar, Lamp Wicks, Bitumastic Enamels, Proof Paints, Specification Pitch, Fibres, Marine Paints, Jellite Wood Preserver, Black Varnish, Iron Nails, Pipe Fittings, Pipes, Pumps, Scrap Iron, Coir Ropes, etc., etc., etc.

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1918. 16394

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and
TURKISH BATHS, specialty for
Rheumatism and Nervousness, and
guaranteed to cure Colds (254 North
Szechuen Road (opposite "Quinn's"
Road). 15338

1918

?

During the last few days
you have wondered, "What
will the New Year do
for me?"

The answer is: **WHAT**
ARE YOU GOING TO
DO FOR YOURSELF?
You make or break your
own happiness.

Why not work a little this
year for your own advancement—study an hour or
so each day? You are
willing to work hard for
your employer. Aren't you
willing to work just a little
for yourself?

Almost before you know it
1918 will have gone. Let
1919 find you with a better
position and salary.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S.
you can, in your own home, in your spare
time, receive the kind of training that imparts
definite, progressive advancement in salary
and position.

In the list below make a mark (X)
before the training you want.

—Schorthand	—Engineering
—Arithmetic	—Draughting
—Letter Copying	—Electrical
—Writing Copying	—Chemical
—Typing	—Mechanical
—Bookbinding	—Telegraph
—Sewing	—Radio
—Accounting	—Sewing
—Shorthand	—Sewing
—Arithmetic	—Sewing
—Letter Copying	—Sewing
—Writing Copying	—Sewing
—Typing	—Sewing
—Bookbinding	—Sewing
—Sewing	—Sewing

Learn to read correctly—English, French, Spanish,
Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph and

THE INTERNATIONAL
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Offer
282 Courses Of Thorough
Practical
Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated
catalogue No. C-14. Or, tear out this
notice and write your name and
address on the margin. Also let us
know the training that interests you.
You will promptly receive catalogue and
full information.

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
11c NANKING Rd.
SHANGHAI.

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners

No. 650.

CHINA SEA.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River—South
Channel Entrance.

Wreck of S. S. "Poochi"
Wreck marking buoy
placed in position.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Wreck referred to in special Notice
to Mariners No. 494 is that of the
S.S. "Poochi," which lies sunk in the
fairway of the South Channel
Entrance to the Yangtze River.
The Wreck lies in about 40 feet
of water with the tops of her masts
and funnel showing. From the
Wreck Kiutoan Beacon bears S.
18° 1/2 W., distant 1.89 miles.

A green buoy showing an Occult-
ing Red Light every 8 seconds,
thus.

Light 4 seconds.
Eclipse 4 seconds.

has been moored about 3/4 of a cable
to the north-eastward of the
Wreck. From this buoy Kiutoan
Beacon bears S. 19° 1/2 W., distant
1.95 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic
and depths are those of Low Water
of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General
of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 8th January, 1918.

World's Evangelical Alliance

Shanghai Branch.

UNIVERSAL WEEK
OF PRAYER

The MEETING TODAY will
be held in the UNION CHURCH
from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY
INVITED.

16404

KULING ESTATE

MANAGER WANTED

Applications for the position of
Manager of the Kuling Estate will
be received until March 31st, 1918.
Particulars in regard to qualifica-
tions, salary, etc., may be obtained
from the Chairman of the Kuling
Council.

Address: Rev. S. H. Littell,
Hankow.

16453

New Provisions

English and Australian
Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and
Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-53 Broadway
Telephone North 539

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—

—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

78 Szechuen Road

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

(12th, 13th and 14th February, 1918)

Off Day

16TH FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES FOR THE OFFICIAL
MEETING and THREE
HANDICAPS and the INTER-
NATIONAL RECREATION
CLUB STEEPCHASE CUP
for the OFF DAY CLOSE at
the CLUB HOUSE, 126 BUB-
BLING WELL ROAD, at 6
P.M. on THURSDAY, 10TH
JANUARY, 1918.

All entries to be addressed to the
Clerk of the Course and deposited
in the Secretary's Office,
labelled "Entries for the Kiang-
wan Races."

Entry Forms are obtainable upon
application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

16409

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description

over one hundred to select from.

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

What Language Do You Wish
To Learn?

French, German, Spanish and
Italian taught you by the most up-
to-date method of language teach-
ing, using the gramophone. For
particulars please apply to THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CORRESPONDENCE, 34 Nan-
king Road, Shanghai.

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Suppliers to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with

LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD
EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$13.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of
the respective provisions of
Articles IX and X of the Land
Regulations for the Foreign Settle-
ment of Shanghai, hereby give notice
that Thursday and Friday, January
17 and 18, are fixed upon for the
election of Councilors and for the
election, by registered owners of land
in the Settlement, of a Land Com-
missioner for the Municipal year
1918.

Nomination papers should be re-
turned to the Council Room not later
than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January
16, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
R. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE RIEUS,
Consul-General for the Nether-
lands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting-Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting-Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDZON,
Vice-Consul in charge of the
Consulate-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

16352

LOST

LOST, bill of lading No. 115,
marked in diamond, calling
for 1 case of stockings and 2 cases
of toys, s.s. Omi Maru, voyage No.
5 from Osaka, on the 27th Decem-
ber, 1917. The former B/L was
issued by the N.Y.K., and was lost
on the voyage. Application has
been made for a duplicate.

GEE CHONG.
16414

NOTICE

THE TRANS-PACIFIC
CORPORATION

Importers & Exporters
have this day removed to their
new offices at

103, Szechuen Road.

1st floor, corner of Jinkee Road

Telephone 3671.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH

Vice-President and Oriental Manager.

16377

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A Meeting under the auspices of
the Society will be held at the Palace
Hotel on Thursday, January 10th,
when a Lecture illustrated by lantern
slides, will be given by
Prof. A. H. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,
on
"JERUSALEM."

The Chair will be taken at 5.30
p.m. by
Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.
The Meeting is open to the
Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

16430

ANTIMONY
REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government
Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 16068

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that Mr.
Frank Hamilton Sawyer has from
date ceased to have any interest in
or connection with our Company in
Hongkong or in the Orient, and
that our Power of Attorney in his
favor has been revoked.

Dated the 18th December, 1917.

P. P. NORTHWEST TRAD-
ING CO., LTD.,

(Signed) S. E. HODGE,
Mgr. South China.

16427

When you think

of

China's Richest Province,

Think of Szechuen,

and you will also

think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West

China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), 40
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family
or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 493

No. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a
large bedroom and sitting room
combined, with closed verandah
and bathroom attached. Suitable
for small family or bachelors.
Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: 23 North Szechuen
Road, one large well-furnished
room, with bathroom attached, hot
and cold water, suitable for a
couple, or two bachelors, and one
small room, excellent table, moder-
ate price. Telephone North 2554.
16429 J.13.

TO LET: No. 30 East Yuhang
Road, Rent \$32 per month.
16451 J.11.

TO LET: Well-furnished room
with bathroom. Please apply 45
Bubbling Well Road.
16426

TO LET, in a British home, a
small attic room, very comfortable,
at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan
Gardens.
16413

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by American,
furnished house or apartment,
preferably in French-town.
Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16397 J.10.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Room with board
(moderate terms), in quiet family.
Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16445 J.11.

WANTED by young American
bachelor, middle-sized room and
board in private boarding-house.
Central or Western district. Apply
to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.
16439 J.10.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, immediately an ex-
perienced lady dressmaker for a
local dressmaking establishment.
Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16415 J.9.

WANTED, A competent and
experienced correspondent and
general office assistant for a
British firm. State age and
salary required to Box 103,
THE CHINA PRESS.
16398

LOST

LOST: International Bank De-
posit Book. Finder please return to
bank and receive reward.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, com-
mercial, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

16452 J.9.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A BRITISH youth desires position
as bookkeeper. Quick at figures
and energetic, with good experience.
Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16448 J.11.

POSITION WANTED by neu-
tral, many years' experience in ex-
port and import, shipping and
insurance. Good all-round office
assistant. Apply to Box 120, THE
CHINA PRESS.
16454 J.10.

WANTED, position by an expe-
rienced stenotypist, Allied national-
ity. Willing to accept moderate
salary. Apply to Box 121, THE
CHINA PRESS.
16455 J.11.

FOREIGNER, dispensing with
private service, highly recommends
Chinese boy, who is also fair cook.
Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16458 J.9.

EXTRA WORK wanted by young
man; good typist and experienced
in general office work. Apply to
Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
16459 J.11.

WANTED by experienced steno-
typist, a few hours work daily.
Morning or afternoon. Apply to
Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.
16425 J.15.

POSITION WANTED by ex-
perienced Chinese, with good knowl-
edge of typewriting and general
office work. Apply to Box 116,
THE CHINA PRESS.
16454 J.9.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Suite of excellent
ground-floor offices, comprising
six rooms with small godown,
corner of Foochow and Kiang-
se Roads (opposite new Muni-
cipal Building). Apply: Rose,
Downs and Thompson, Limited,
20, Foochow Road.
16460 J.11.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at
No. 17 Museum Road to let from
January 1st. Also Residence at No.
30 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at
No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE
CHINA PRESS Office.
16423 J.12.

SUITES of office rooms in The
China Press Building to let.
Apply to THE CHINA PRESS
Office, or No. 10 Yangtzepoo
Road.
16407 J.11.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, by neutral, theoretical
and practical lessons in direct and
alternating current machinery.
Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16447 J.9.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let in
French-town, for 4 or 5 months,
from middle April. 5 rooms, 2
bathrooms and attic, small garden.
Write to Box 122, THE CHINA
PRESS.
16456 J.11.

Exchange and Mart

LARGE gramophone, traveller's
sample, latest American make, to be
sold at Messrs. Louis Moore's auc-
tion rooms this morning. No re-
serve.

16452 J.9.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

RING
UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car